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NAVAL SUPREMACY OF GREAT BRITAIN TO BE MAINTAINED

First Lord of Admiralty
Declares Any Challenge
in Building Will Be Taken
Up as Vital to the Empire

AGGRESSION DENIED

Winston Churchill Points
to Vast Possessions as
Explanation of Fleet and
Says Powers Are Friendly

(By the United Press)

GLASGOW—Great Britain intends to maintain her naval supremacy regardless of the opinion of any other nation was the substance of a speech by Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, at luncheon in his honor here today.

"Our naval supremacy," he said, "is an absolute necessity for the preservation of the empire. We must at all times realize this. It is necessary, therefore, that our naval program be continued without regard for any other nation. None other is confronted by the problems we have to meet."

"In the threatened event of continual naval increases," continued Mr. Churchill, "Great Britain will simply increase her ratio. By that means we will easily outdistance all other powers to such an extent that it will be hopeless for them to attempt to follow."

He made it plain that so far as aggression is concerned that was most distant from the thoughts of the British government. The great navy, he said, was needed because of the widely scattered possessions of Great Britain, some of which required constant protection.

"Naval power for us is a necessity," he said, "but it is a luxury for Germany. That is, a great navy is necessary for our existence, but in Germany's case a great navy means expansion and the reaching out for foreign trade."

He added that Great Britain's relations were most friendly at present with all of the foreign powers.

(By the United Press)

LONDON—"From excellent authority," the Pall Mall Gazette today said it learned that the real purpose of War Secretary Haldane's visit to Berlin was to interest the German government in a plan to end the dreadnought building race in which the two countries are engaged.

The general opinion in semi-official circles here today was that Germany would be inclined to listen to the proposal as the majority of her people are not in sympathy with the big army and navy plan.

Viscount Haldane was entertained at luncheon today by the German Emperor and Empress at the Imperial palace. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, imperial chancellor, Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, minister of marine, and General von Heeringen, minister of war, were also guests.

NEW YORK—A London cable message to the New York Herald says that the foreign office authorizes the following statement respecting the visit of Viscount Haldane, secretary of war, to Berlin:

"Viscount Haldane, as president of the royal commission on university education, has gone to Berlin to investigate scientific education in German universities, but as he is well known to many of the leading people of Germany he doubtless will have general conversations on the political situation and the relations between the two countries."

A Berlin despatch says that the Baghdad railway and German colonial expansion may be discussed with Mr. Haldane.

MONUMENT FUND AIDED

ABINGTON, Mass.—F. D. Baldwin of Santa Cruz has given \$500 toward the soldiers' memorial arch that is being erected in Island Grove. Mr. Baldwin was a resident of East Abington a half century ago.

ANOTHER TRANSCONTINENTAL FLIER



Robert G. Fowler who has just completed an aerial voyage from the Pacific to the Atlantic

R. G. FOWLER HAS FINISHED FLIGHT ACROSS COUNTRY

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Robert G. Fowler, the ocean-to-ocean aviator, officially finished his trip by airplane across the continent when he landed at Moncrief park Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Fowler left San Francisco for New York Sept. 11, 1911, went as far as Emigrant Gap Sept. 24, turned back; started again for the Atlantic ocean from Los Angeles Oct. 21; made 1700 miles in 18 flying days to Houston, Tex.; arrived in New Orleans Dec. 31; left New Orleans Jan. 4, and arrived at Brantley, Ala., Jan. 20, flying but five days in the 16-day interval.

LONGSHOREMEN SAID TO HAVE OFFERED TO WORK AT OLD WAGES

Rumor along the waterfront today was that the striking longshoremen have sent a letter to the steamship agents asking to be allowed to return to their old positions at the old scale of wages, 30 cents an hour for day work and 40 for night. It was also reported that the agents had replied, saying that they would not settle the strike until some of the old questions had been agreed upon over which some trouble had arisen previous to the time the strike was declared.

The steamship agents in refusing the increase of wages to the men about five weeks ago, an act followed by the strike of the longshoremen, claimed that whenever a ship was to be sent away ahead of schedule or in a hurry from other reasons, the longshoremen would knock off work at intervals with the claim that some of the complicated rules of their progress of loading and unloading the ship. The steamship men also say that other petty annoyances were experienced at various intervals, and that if a strike was declared, it would be contested to the end.

Longshoremen held an informal mass meeting at Roughan hall, Charlestown, this morning, and were told by their leaders to continue to conduct themselves in the peaceable fashion they have maintained all through the strike. This afternoon a more formal meeting will be held at which it is expected the proceedings of Thursday's joint conference between the longshoremen and the steamship agents will be presented by members of the committee at the conference.

John Wythe of the Hamburg-American line said today that no conference among the steamship agents will be held today.

TITLE OF EMPEROR OF CHINA WILL PASS WITH BABY HOLDER

WASHINGTON—The present Manchurian Emperor, Pu Yi, will be the last to bear that title in China, say state department dispatches today. The Manchurian imperial title shall pass with the present holder of the rank. The Manchurian prince also have consented, it is also reported, that no more titles shall be bestowed by the Emperor.

These agreements were made in the peace conference at Peking. The premier, Yuan Shi Kai, has accepted the ultimatum of the Republicans. United States Minister Calhoun reported that an annuity will probably be given the royal family by the Republicans.

The Republicans are reported to object to the Emperor issuing a mandate formally proclaiming the new republic. Withdrawal of the imperial decree is demanded. Even a hollow form of imperialism by such a decree is disapproved, no royal stamp or even enforced consent to the new nation's birth being desired.

Republicans also are demanding that the ancient capital of Peking be abandoned and that Nanking be selected as the capital city of a new China.

(By the United Press)

TIENSIN, China—Republican artillery fired for more than 10 hours today on the imperial fortress at the city of Kai Ping and it was riddled with shells, city and it was reported that the loyalist commander had been forced to hoist a white flag. A number of officers in the garrison, accused of having been in collusion with the rebels, were shot during the bombardment.

NEW YORK—A Tokyo despatch to the New York Herald says that as a result of a joint conference of the Japanese Cabinet and the Elder Statesmen the despatch of fresh troops to Manchuria has been deferred.

According to a news agency despatch received in London from Tientsin, a large Japanese force was landed at Dally, Thursday, owing to the situation in Manchuria having become worse.

BOSTON FRUIT MEN SEEKING SPEAKER

WASHINGTON—Alton E. Briggs, secretary of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, is in Washington today endeavoring to get a speaker of political prominence for the annual exchange dinner, to be held later in the month.

Since Champ Clark, the first choice of the organization, has indicated that he is unwilling to leave Washington at this time Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia will receive the invitation.

CHILD BUREAU BILL TRANSFERRED

WASHINGTON—The House voted today to transfer the Peters bill for a children's bureau from the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce to the committee on labor.

The vote was taken on the motion of Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania, a member of the latter committee, for the reason that the bill is really a labor measure.

MISSOURI FAILS TO OUST 16 ROADS

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Missouri failed today in its efforts to forfeit the rights of the Missouri Pacific and 15 other railroads to do business in this state, through the ouster suit filed by Attorney-General Major.

SURRENDER OF TOWN ON BORDER WAITED BY MEXICAN REBELS

PRESDIO, Tex.—Three hundred Mexican revolutionists, commanded by Emilio Ramirez, former Madero leader, suddenly appeared today before the town of Ojinaga, across the border from Presidio, and Ramirez gave the federal garrison of Ojinaga until 6 o'clock this evening to surrender.

The population of the town has fled to Presidio for protection. A detachment of United States troops has been ordered to patrol this part of the border.

WASHINGTON—President Madero and his cabinet are meeting today to consider calling an extraordinary session of the Mexican Congress to deal with the insurrection, according to dispatches received at the state department.

The war department here called upon all state governors for a report of the number of the militiamen available for use in Texas. Answers to these queries are expected tomorrow and upon them the department's plans will be based.

MAYOR CONTROVERTS STATEMENTS OF THE FINANCE COMMISSION

Replying to the report of the finance commission on the tax collector office, charging that four appointments were to pay political debts, Mayor Fitzgerald said today: "It is a very easy matter for the finance commission to make a case against any official if it wants to because of the manner in which questions are put, and its practice of putting before the public only that portion of it which suits their purpose."

"The statement that these appointments were made at this time to anticipate the passage of a law at the State House, putting the collector's office under civil service, is not true."

"There was no deputy collector appointed at \$1800 a year, the statement of the finance commission to the contrary. A deputy collector was appointed at \$1400 a year, a clerk at \$1400 a year and two clerks at \$1000 a year; four men in place of three, but with no increase in the total."

"I have endeavored, both in my former administration and in this, to put the collector's office and the treasurer's office under civil service, and have directed the law department to advocate these bills. The fault is not mine but the Legislature's, that the office is not under civil service. Therefore, when vacancies are to be filled, they must be filled outside of civil service and I do not consider it a crime against any man that he has been a friend of mine, if he is properly qualified to fill the office."

"The best test of efficiency is the record of the office itself. In view of the fact that last year the administration closed its year with a balance of \$1,486,000 and this year with a balance of \$1,063,000, the two largest balances in the history of the city, the record of the collector's office is an extraordinary one."

The finance commission sent its communication to the mayor and city council recommending that the appointments be revoked and that no more be made until the Legislature has taken action on placing the department under civil service.

The report scores Bowdoin S. Parker, the collector, who the commission declares knew little or nothing about the appointments made by some other person.

The new men are Frank Doherty of Charlestown, Thomas Farrell of ward 16 and James F. Nolan, former alderman from East Boston, and John J. Clifford.

The report says: "All the appointments in question have been active in politics and supporters of the mayor. The collector said he did not know their political affiliations or activities, although he added that 'naturally they would be.'"

"The commission believes that all four appointments were made for political purposes with the intention of securing these offices prior to the placing of appointees in the collecting department under civil service rules; otherwise the appointments would have been delayed until the pending act became effective."

HERR SPAHN NEW REICHSTAG HEAD

(By the United Press)
BERLIN—August Bebel, the veteran Socialist leader, was defeated for the presidency of the Reichstag today by Herr Spahn, a Centrist, by a majority of 10 votes.

QUINCY CLUB GIVES PLAY

QUINCY, Mass.—Old Colony Club gave its annual dramatic entertainment in the Fogg theater last night. The play "The Adventures of Lady Ursula," was under the direction of Miss Annie Deane.

BRITISH RED CROSS FOR TURKS

NEW YORK—A British Red Cross mission is proceeding to Tripoli to assist the Turks, says a London despatch to the New York Herald.

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD REFUSES TO ANSWER DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Rapid Fire of Questions at
Labor Leader Elicits Declina-
tion to Reply on Ground
of Self-Incrimination

ETTOR HEARING ON GOVERNMENT IN OPENING SAYS IT WILL SHOW DEFENDANTS INCITED TO RIOT WHICH RE- SULTED IN SHOOTING

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Charged with being accessories to the shooting of Anna Lepizzo, Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, strike leaders, had a preliminary hearing today in the police court. Ettor and Giovannitti have been in jail without bail for nearly two weeks.

William D. Haywood was the first witness and District Attorney Attwell tried in every way to get him to talk freely. Mr. Haywood's oft-repeated answer, "I must refuse to reply for fear"

(Continued on page four, column two)

FRIENDS OF COMMON RISE ON EVERY SIDE TO OPPOSE STATION

Proposition to Erect High
Pressure Pumping Works
There Denounced by Many
Boston Organizations

MR. GINN AGAINST IT

Written protest against taking part of Boston common as a site for a high pressure pumping station was filed today with Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, who proposed it, by the executive committee of the Boston Common Society.

Mr. Rourke, in speaking of this action, said that the site selected by him was his best solution of the problem from an engineering point of view.

Further action, voicing the strong feeling of protest against the establishment of a pumping station on the common will be taken by the executive committee of the Boston Common Society at its meeting this afternoon in the Equitable building, according to Edwin Ginn, president and James A. Lowell, secretary.

(Continued on page four, column three)

MAYOR FITZGERALD SAYS SCHOOL BOARD NEEDS TO BE LARGER

Boston Executive Attacks
Methods of Committee at a
Hearing on Measure to
Increase Membership

OTHERS ALSO FAVOR

Citizens Aver the Present
Number Is so Small It Has
Been Found Difficult to
"Get Any Satisfaction"

Methods of the Boston school committee were attacked by Mayor Fitzgerald at a hearing before the committee on cities of the Legislature today.

The hearing, which related to several bills for the increase in the number of the committee, which now consists of five members, was attended by Chairman David A. Ellis and Joseph Lee of the committee and many others interested in the schools.

The mayor said that he appeared in the interests of the bill, which asks for a committee of nine members. He said that when the committee was reduced from 25 to five he protested; although he believed in a smaller, he did not favor one so small in number as five. He believed that a committee of five could not properly represent a city of 700,000 people. He believes that such a committee becomes more like a club and had not the character that a deliberative legislative body should have.

The record of the school committee, the mayor said, is not such that the people of Boston can have all the confidence in the world in it. It showed that the common people are not represented and are not in touch with the committee or the schools.

He asserted that hundreds of children are graduated at 12 or 13 years of age and although the law requires school attendance until 14 years of age the school committee is sending out an army of children to enter the world to earn their living at a younger age.

The mayor said he was surprised at the number of girls in short dresses on Federal street this morning going to their work. He said there should be a supplementary course somewhat like the old ninth grade.

It was remarked incidentally by the mayor: "You can't get into public office in Boston today unless you are an extraordinary person, unless you have a superabundance of wealth or have made your mark in literature, perhaps."

"I do not accuse the committee of hypocrisy, but they don't know this town, else they would not send out this army of little girls and boys of 12 and 13 years of age before they are equipped to earn their living."

One of the committee called the mayor's attention to the fact that the bill he favors does not provide for representation by districts, and asked if that feature was satisfactory to him. The mayor replied that he would prefer to see a school committee of 12 members, but he was willing to try a committee of nine at present and see how that worked out.

Fred J. Kneeland spoke as representing the Boston Central Labor Union, which he said was unanimously in favor of a committee of 26, representing all the wards, as provided for in house bill 1121.

Mr. Kneeland objected because he said there are no working men either on the committee or on the citizens advisory committee, while 99 per cent of the school children, he said, were children of the working people.

Eben S. Bornstead, representing Nies Club of Dorchester, said it had been found difficult to reach the school committee, and that his club favored a committee of 26, with ward representation.

Mrs. Frank W. Page, the former teacher who said she had attended almost every meeting of the school committee for the last six years, complained that citizens could get little satisfaction from the committee, either as a whole or individually, and she favored a committee of 26.

John Weaver Sherman, representing organized labor, said the school committee at present is in no way representative, and the system of election has proven a failure. The committee is too small to take a broad view of matters affecting the schools, he said, and it has come to represent cliques, with a result that the interests of working people have suffered.

Lewis R. Sullivan, representing the Central Labor Union, pointed out that the advisory committee selected by the school committee are in large numbers residents of outside communities.

Representative Benjamin F. Sullivan of East Boston said there is so much work to be done that a committee of five members cannot possibly do it; they are unable to know and understand the many problems connected with each school, but if there were a member from each district parents in that district could lay their complaints before him and the result would be a better administration of the school affairs.

The hearing on the House bill to provide increased appropriations for Boston schools, was postponed to March 12.

NEW ENGLAND PARTS GOT 61,993 IMMIGRANTS IN 1911

Immigration statistics for 1911, issued today by Frank W. Quinn, chief statistician at the Boston immigration station, show a falling off of immigration at all New England ports for 1911, as compared to 1910. Last year 74,390 passengers arrived at New England ports from Europe, of whom 62,978 came in at Boston. In 1910, 84,434 passengers came to New England, of whom 77,047 arrived at Boston.

Of the 74,390 passengers arriving, 61,993 were aliens. Those arriving at Boston numbered 51,076, at Portland, Me., 7312; at Providence, R. I., 2084; at New Bedford, Mass., 1519, and at Provincetown, Mass., 2. Thus a falling off of 14,397 aliens at this port, compared with 1910, took place. The banner year of immigration was 1907, when 80,241 immigrants arrived at Boston.

The deportations from Boston last year were 338, while 71 were deported from Portland, 13 from Providence and 19 from New Bedford.

Out of the 51,076 aliens arriving here in 1911, there were 11,496 from the southern part of Italy. Of English there were 8024; Irish, 8287; Scandinavian, 5628; Scotch, 3811; Portuguese, 2538; Hebrew, 2227; Finnish 1162; Polish, 642; German, 534; Italian (north), 512; Lithuanian, 418; Russian, 363; Dutch and Flemish, 344, and French, 218.

The figures show that 29,310 aliens remained in this state and 4036 in Rhode Island. The other principal destinations follow: New York state, 2995; Illinois, 2221; California, 1185; Minnesota, 970; Pennsylvania, 937; Connecticut, 780, and New Hampshire, 700.

CITY DEPARTMENTS ASK OVER \$21,000,000 FOR WORK NEXT YEAR

More than \$21,000,000 is asked for by the city departments for expenses in 1912. Department estimates were submitted to Mayor Fitzgerald today.

The largest increase is in the appropriation asked by the department of public works, which wants over \$5,000,000.

The amounts asked by each department are: Assessing \$189,498.50, art \$800, auditing \$40,000, bath \$246,151.62, building \$136,205, board of appeals \$5875, cemetery \$104,110, city clerk \$46,000, collecting \$147,500, city council \$51,000, hospital \$225,948.00, election \$150,298, fire \$1,710,923.82, health \$418,072, hospital \$584,098, Boston infirmary \$290,750, children's institutions \$224,876, institutions registrar \$22,000, law \$5100, library \$374,608, licensing board \$47,950, street laying out \$131,082.41, treasury \$49,000, weights and measures \$27,076, wire \$68,490, county buildings \$57,775, courthouse \$49,850, county jail \$65,150, registry of deeds \$50,000, market \$11,923, music \$22,000, overseers of the poor \$100,400, parks \$138,812, police \$2,370, 292, printing \$48,500 public buildings \$200,000, public ground \$187,150, public works \$5,013,387.77, sinking fund \$1,305,362, soldiers' relief \$210,000, statistics \$12,000. This makes a total of \$21,167,811.89.

This does not include superior and municipal court estimates.

WOMAN RESCUED AT LYNN

LYNN, Mass.—Mrs. Martha Bessom was rescued by firemen this morning at 5:20, when the large apartment house at 75 Silsbee street caught fire from a small heater in the basement. John A. MacKenzie, a fireman from the Broad street house, rescued Mrs. Bessom from the second story. About 20 lodgers made a hasty exit to the street. The damage is about \$5000.

MR. TAFT'S FRIENDS SEE 780 VOTES FIRST BALLOT

WASHINGTON—President Taft is assured of 780 of the 1074 delegates in the Chicago convention and this number, of votes at least will be cast for him on the first ballot it is alleged by Mr. Taft's managers today.

Secretary Hilles and Senator Crane of Massachusetts were in conference today with Representative McKinley, the new leader of Mr. Taft's ante-convention campaign. It is said that they went over the situation carefully, state by state, and that they made liberal allowances for every claim that has been put forward by the opposition.

The result of the canvass was that not more than 300 votes were regarded as doubtful. None of the persons in the conference would go into details as to the strength of the opposition in any place.

Taft headquarters are to be opened here immediately and Mr. McKinley who is chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee, will be in charge of the President's political invention. This announcement was made on Thursday night.

Mr. McKinley has appointed Representative Weeks of Massachusetts and Representative Uter of Rhode Island members of his executive committee.

THE LONG WINTER EVENINGS BY THE
COZY FIRE OR UNDER THE READING
LAMP FURNISH THE BEST KIND OF AN
OPPORTUNITY FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF
CLEAN JOURNALISM'S DELIGHTS.

Your neighbor's evenings will be pleasanter
if you pass him your Monitor after reading.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....1c
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If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

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Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

VIEW OF SECTION OF WEST SIDE OF WASHINGTON STREET AS IT APPEARED IN 1853



The whole section shown here was known as Marlboro street up to 1824. 1. The site of the Washington building. 2. Site of the Jewelers building. 3. Bromfield street, formerly known as Rawson's lane. 4. Ordway place leading to Province court; site of the Milliken house in the rear; now Boston Tavern in the rear on the same site. 5. Province house in the rear 1676. The Morris Bros. opera house was in the rear and the two front houses occupy site of the Province house garden. 6. Hewes house. 7. Harvard place. 8. Record and Advertiser office.

SALE OF RUTLAND RAILROAD TO NEW HAVEN NOT YET FULLY SANCTIONED

New York Public Service Commission, in Arranging for Hearing This Month, Says It Is Acting to Protect Interests of the Minority Stockholders

FACTS BEARING ON THE SITUATION

Contrary to what apparently was the general expectation when the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company's acquisition of the control of the Rutland railroad was made known, the completion of that deal has not yet been sanctioned by the public service commission of the New York second district, which takes the ground that the rights of minority stockholders must be protected. Any decision forthcoming depends largely upon the facts that are brought out at a hearing before the commission at Albany a week from next Monday. Therefore, the following review of the situation and what led up to it, written for the Monitor, seems to be particularly informative at this time.

Trading railroads is by no means as easy as swapping horses. While these transactions may have points in common, since travel and transportation are involved in either instance, the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the New York Central systems are conspicuously aware that there is an institution called the public service commission of the second district of the state of New York.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
CASTLE SQUARE—"Product of the Mill."
COLONIAL—"The Pink Lady."
HOLLY—"The First Lady in the Land."
H. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—Hobbs and Brown.
PARK—"The Country Boy."
PLYMOUTH—Miss Viola Allen.
SHUBERT—"Baron Trenck."

BOSTON CONCERTS
FRIDAY—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., 8:15 p. m. Symphony rehearsal; Heinrich Warneke, conductor.
SATURDAY—Jordan hall, 3 p. m., song recital, Leo Slezak.
Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m., 8:15 p. m., symphony concert; Heinrich Warneke, soloist.
SUNDAY—Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m., "Arminius," Handel and Haydn Society.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
FRIDAY—8 p. m., "Mignon."
SATURDAY—2 p. m., "Faust"; 8 p. m., "Bohème."

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"The Red Widow."
BELASCO—"David Wardell."
BROADWAY—"The Wedding Trip."
CASINO—"Summertime."
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."
COHAN—"The Little Millionaire."
COLLIER—"Buddy Puts the Strings."
DAILY—"Rose of Panama."
ELLIOTT—"Bird of Paradise."
EMPIRE—"His Neighbor's Wife."
GAIETY—"Officer 44."
HARRIS—"The Talker."
HERALD SQUARE—"The Million."
HIPPODROME—"Spectacles."
Hudson—"Mrs. Almon."
KNICKBOCK—"Kismet."
LYRIC—"Little Boy Blue."
MANHATTAN—"Kismet."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Lonesome Pine."
PARK—"The Quaker Girl."
REPUBLIC—"The Woman."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel."
WALLACK—"Driscoll."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—"Passers By."
COLONIAL—"The Spring Maid."
CORT—"Victor Moore."
GARRICK—"Marie Dressler."
GRAND—"Irish Players."
ILLINOIS—"The Siren."
LA SALLE—"Lorraine Lon."
LYRIC—"The Drama Players."
MICKLER—"Mother."
OLYMPIC—"The Woman."
OPERA HOUSE—"The Typhoon."
POWER—"His Neighbor's Wife."
PRINCESS—"Hunt Puts the Strings."
STUDEBAKER—"The Greyhound."

the trunk systems, the public service commission announces openly. As for the Ontario & Western, the through freight over that line, principally anthracite coal, is now carried jointly with the New York Central. Changes in ownership would not materially affect the present situation.

Value of the Rutland

It requires no specially intimate knowledge of railroad affairs to discover what the acquisition of the Rutland by the New York & New Haven will mean to that corporation. With the Rutland the one remaining link to be included in the New Haven's chain of railroads through New England, a magnificent proposition gains further attractiveness. A study of existing maps will not tell the story as it has been gradually unfolding, although before many months such an interesting presentation of railroad enterprise is expected. As yet the maps of the New Haven system show the parent properties heavily outlined, while the operated and controlled roads are not quite so conspicuous. Should the Rutland pass into the hands of the New Haven management the network of railroads in New England would be virtually complete.

The history of the Rutland Railroad Company is a chapter by itself in the annals of railroad history. But before taking backward glances it may be as well to look at present conditions with a view to the future that apparently spells not only further development for the Rutland, more and better facilities for bringing New England into closer touch with Montreal, and opens up possibilities for making Boston more important than ever as a port, while the St. Lawrence river will afford a splendid outlet through Canadian territory to the north-east.

Across Lake Champlain

The Rutland railroad has a mileage of 408 and the main line runs from White Creek, near the Vermont state line, to the Canada line, province of Quebec. The distance between these two points is a little more than 161 miles. The Lebanon Valley division reaches from Chatham, N. Y., to Bennington, Vt. The Bennington branch runs from Bennington to North Bennington, and the Bellows Falls division from Bellows Falls to Rutland. The Ogdensburg division, with a length of 121 miles, is the remaining section of the Rutland system owned outright by the company. There are only 18 miles of leased line, while the trackage rights over the Quebec, Montreal & Southern railway and the Canadian Pacific railway, which afford connection for the Rutland with Montreal and Quebec, complete the service.

Work quite similar to what the Flagler railroad engineers had to do in the matter of ocean tracking across the keys off Florida had to be done with the Rutland system before the line could be put through from Burlington, Vt., crossing past of Lake Champlain, to the northern terminus. Instead of following the shore line of Lake Champlain, which would have made the route too round about and unprofitable because of the sort of country to be traversed, the railroad cut longitudinally across the lake by constructing what is known as the "fill," making use of several islands. Between these islands, chief of which are North and South Hero, earth and stone embankments were built to link them and the mainland. On most of the islands great apple orchards have brought

prosperity to the farmers and the Rutland has developed territory that would have lain fallow but for the railroad's appearance there.

The Rutland's History

It was in 1867 that the Rutland Railroad Company was organized through reorganization of the Rutland & Burlington River Railroad Company. In 1901, the Rutland Canadian Railroad Company was absorbed. During the same year other lines became part of the whole, and in 1905 the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company acquired control by the purchase of \$4,704,100 worth of the preferred stock.

Ever since the acquisition by the New York Central of the majority stock of the Rutland, the minority stockholders have considered that they had a grievance. Samuel Untermyer, the well known New York attorney, was engaged and he and those associated with him spent most of the summer of 1911 in looking over the books of the Rutland. All that happened concerning the Rutland system in 1910 and last year bears directly upon the recent hearing before the New York public service commission. The minority stockholders' committee, on Nov. 4, 1910, issued the following letter, addressed to the holders of preferred and common stock of the Rutland Railroad Company:

"The undersigned have been for many years stockholders in the company and on their own behalf and at the request of other stockholders have decided to act as a committee to safeguard and promote the interests of the stockholders.

Charges of Unfairness

"A careful investigation for some months has been made into the history of this company, particularly with reference to various transactions covering a considerable period of years during which the Rutland system was expanded and various adjacent railroad properties were acquired. As the result of these investigations the committee is about to prosecute suits for the benefit of all depositing stockholders against certain of the former directors of the company to compel them to account for monies claimed to have been lost or wasted and unlawful profits claimed to have been received in connection with sales of the railroad properties to the company.

"The committee believe that the road has not been fairly treated since the New York Central became the holder of a majority of the stock and that aggressive action by the minority will result in proper recognition of your rights in the traffic arrangements of the two companies and in the adjustment of the large amount of accumulated dividends on the stock.

"Believing that the best results can be secured by the minority through concerted action, we earnestly ask you to execute the enclosed deposit agreement, and forward it with your certificates of stock, indorsed in blank, to the Columbia Trust Company, 135 Broadway, New York, the depository of the committee, not later than Nov. 30, 1910."

The circular letter was signed by Tompkins C. Delavan, John F. Calder, Ralph L. Shainwald and George N. Towle, as the stockholders' committee.

New Haven's Viewpoint

When the New Haven road, on Jan. 9, 1912, applied for the consent of the public service commission for right to acquire the majority stock of the Rutland from the New York Central, Samuel Untermyer appeared before the commission at Albany as the representative of 80 stockholders, who own \$750,000 worth of stock. Mr. Untermyer asserted that

the terms of sale were not specific, to which the commission replied that it would take good care that the public's interests were protected. Vice-President Campbell of the New Haven testified that the Rutland as a differential line would be greatly benefited by New Haven control, and said that the proposed arrangement would provide a needed route for the New Haven to Montreal and to the West via Ogdensburg and would put it in a strategic position to name through rates to the West.

Mr. Untermyer contended that if the New Haven secured control of the Rutland it would result in a line to Canada competing with the Boston & Maine, and that if this business were taken from the latter it would be a loser. The question of joint stock ownership in the New York Central and the New Haven was also brought up, and Mr. Untermyer wanted to know if it was not a fact that William Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, George F. Baker, L. C. Ledyard and William Skinner were owners of stock in both corporations. Mr. Campbell however replied that he was not so informed.

All attention now centers on the meeting before the public service commission this month. Whether or not the minority stockholders are marking time, in order to get the best figure possible for their holdings, or whether other new features are to be introduced, the situation has created the liveliest interest in railroad circles. The fact is established that the New Haven is anxious to get the Rutland property. Some financial wisecracks have argued that the moment the road becomes a part of the New Haven system extensive improvements will be forthcoming, and that the steamship company's operations will be enlarged as well, so as to attract more business westward through the Great lakes.

PUPILS OF OREGON TO BE ORGANIZED INTO FARM CLUBS

SALEM, Ore.—Formation of agricultural societies among the school children of the state is proposed by Mr. Alderman, the state superintendent of instruction. This project was carried out as a country movement in Yamhill county during Mr. Alderman's incumbency as county superintendent there, and he has now practically perfected arrangements for the formation of a society in every school district in the state.

It is proposed to divide each district into two classes of competitors, one to be composed of lower and the other higher grade pupils but all formed into one organization.

The competition will be open to the exhibit at the county or district fairs this fall for all classes of agricultural products, as well as poultry and hogs raised by the members of these societies, and prizes will be offered of sufficient import, it is hoped, to make the competitions keen. After the exhibits have been passed upon at the various fairs, the exhibits taking one or more prizes will be sent to the state fair here.

At the state fair there will be a separate and special building devoted to these exhibits, and the prizes there will be large and varied, the State Agricultural Society having started the movement with an appropriation of \$1000 for this purpose.

It is proposed to get the county prizes

by donations of cash and merchandise from the merchants, bankers and other citizens of the communities. In every case where the subject has been broached by Alderman, the citizens have assured him that many valuable and useful premiums will be pledged, and considerable sums of money as well.

The organization of the various societies will be in the hands of the county superintendents and their deputies. The primal movement was for a competition in agricultural products and poultry, but to these have been added, particularly, the growing of hogs. This was proposed by Mr. Lively, of the stockyards, who has had experience in the organization of what are known as "hog clubs" in the southwest and other sections.

At first it was thought advisable to form two associations, one for agricultural products and another for poultry and hogs, but it was decided to have but a single organization, to embrace all sorts of farm and garden products and poultry and hogs.

Such organization, with the great variety and value of the prizes to be offered, are expected to go a long way toward creating an interest among the young people for agricultural pursuits and influence them toward and not away from the land.

REPORT IS SUBMITTED ON COST OF PORTS IN NEW ENGLAND TO U. S.

WASHINGTON—Under the reorganization of the Boston customs service, the government employs in the collection of revenue 503 men at a salary cost of \$777,987, according to a report of the secretary of the treasury forwarded to Congress on Thursday.

The report covers the lists of employees and their salaries in all the customhouses throughout the country. In the Boston office there are 455 employees in the office of the collector, whose salaries aggregate \$587,947. In the naval office there are 22 employees, who receive \$36,120; in the surveyor's office there are 11 employees, who receive \$22,260, and in the appraiser's office 105, who receive \$131,660.

The figures for other New England ports are: Massachusetts—Edgartown, 4 employees at \$2609; Fall River, 4 employees at \$4978; Gloucester, 15 at \$21,400; Marblehead, 3 at \$2006; Nantucket, 1 at \$263; New Bedford, 6 at \$8301; Newburyport, 1 at \$300; Plymouth, 2 at \$1191; Salem, 6 at \$5682; Springfield, 7 at \$8976.

Maine—Bangor, 21 at \$25,220; Bath, 6 at \$6536; Belfast, 5 at \$3220; Castine, 5 at \$3707; Eastport, 24 at \$27,540; Ellsworth, 5 at \$3447; Houlton, 16 at \$22,767; Machias, 6 at \$4247; Portland, 47 at \$35,771; Saco, 2 at \$512; Waldoboro, 5 at \$3845; Wiscasset, 4 at \$2804; York, 2 at \$500.

Rhode Island—Bristol, 2 at \$200; Newport, 4 at \$4071; Providence, 20 at \$21,823.

Vermont—Burlington, 69 at \$81,782; Newburyport, 44 at \$51,235.

Connecticut—Bridgeport, 9 at \$12,510; Hartford, 7 at \$12,165; New Haven, 9 at \$11,670; New London, 5 at \$4700; Stonington, 3 at \$1173.

JAMES N. ADAMS PASSES AWAY

BUFFALO, N. Y.—James N. Adams, former mayor of Buffalo, passed away this morning.

SECRETARY NAGEL SEEMS NEAR GOAL

WASHINGTON—President Taft's selection of Secretary Nagel for the supreme court bench will be discussed and probably ratified, it is expected, at the cabinet meeting today.

Already the President has considered the appointment of a successor to the late Justice Harlan with four of the five lawyers in the cabinet and at the meeting he will take it up with his entire official family. Little doubt is expressed that Mr. Nagel will receive the appointment.



The man who gave a party and didn't invite his brother explained that he had to draw the line somewhere.

The advertiser, in selecting mediums, must of course draw the line somewhere. But if he draws it at farm papers he separates himself from those consumers of his kind of goods who are today in the best position to buy.

There is 100% efficiency in the right appeal to the progressive farm homes of

FARM AND FIRESIDE
THE NATIONAL FARM PAPER
New York Springfield, Ohio Chicago

Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

Valentines W. B. Clarke Co.
5 & 28 Tremont St.

Washington St.
UNDER THE
GAIETY THEATRE

SEES USURPATION IN BILLS EXTENDING STATE HEALTH POWERS

The Greenfield (Mass.) Recorder says: A remarkable series of bills before the Legislature this year designed in one way and another to extend the powers of the state board of health beyond even the extreme authority now exercised by that board, deserve more attention by the people than legislation usually gets until it becomes law and its operation is unaccountably borne home. Admitting that there are peculiar circumstances warranting a larger power in a state health board than would be tolerated in any other state officials, the extension beyond that already possessed is open to question. It ought to justify itself completely in some showing of public necessity and the general public, at least, is not informed of the existence of the need.

State boards have a well recognized disposition to magnify their offices and to extend their authority as fast and as far as laws can be made to permit the enlargement. The board of health is showing itself anew as ready to take over the whole business of regulating health conditions, or it may be that the laws now proposed are not inspired from that quarter but are originated in other quarters where blooms the hope to put all the people under the wise rule of established medical schools. There is little choice in the two possible sources—the real interest is in what is proposed. Let the citizen know how much is sought in the pending bills and there will be no lack of opposition.

A sample of proposed medical legislation in the state is House Bill 841, which provides for reorganizing the state board with the seeming object of getting a stronger authority, and incidentally to establish a salary for its chairman as large as that of the Governor of the commonwealth. The vital intent of the bill is in an addition to the present law, which double rivets the authority of the board to make all regulations as to health in the state and adds this remarkable clause:

"If the local boards of health or selectmen or other officials acting as such are negligent in the performance of their duties, or refuse or neglect to carry on the rules and regulations as laid down by the state board of health, or for any reason the interests of the public health require such action, the state board of health shall have at all times and may, in its discretion, exercise all the power and authority in each city and town which by law is given to the local boards of health."

Here is an extreme of centralization not before reached under our government. But it is not alone that power is given the state board to enter upon the local government. Its right to do so and the time and place of doing it are entirely within its own discretion. The need does not have to be established before a fair tribunal or be passed upon by a disinterested official. It can supplant the local board at its own option and with no accountability. The militia does not go to Lawrence without the need of it being passed upon by the head of the state government, but a state board may take over a branch of town or city government on its own initiative.

How will municipal boards of health regard the provision which makes their hold upon office depend upon the sufferance of the board at the State House, with its \$8000 chairman eager to justify his high pay? And if local boards bow to the proposed institution of authority over them such as is held over no other town officers, how will the citizens of the city or town regard this fresh and sweeping invasion of home authority? Bill 841 will become law if the usual indifference or lack of knowledge of what is doing at the State House permits. Not otherwise.

MUSICAL PROGRAM GIVEN AT TALKING MACHINE PARLORS

At a reception and musicale in the parlors of the Eastern Talking Machine Company on Tremont street, Thursday evening, after whist and refreshments, W. J. Fitzgerald acted as master of ceremonies in introducing many musical and other entertainers.

Rudolph Nagel of the Symphony orchestra gave cello solos, Thomas A. Clifford sang the "Toreador Song" from "Carmen," Mrs. Wilhelmina Wright Calvert gave the aria "Ritorno Vinctore" from "Aida," and John Smallman, Jr., sang "Invictus" as the chief numbers of the long program.

CHALLENGE FOR BENNETT CUP ON WAY TO GERMANY

NEW YORK—On its way to Germany is a formal challenge on behalf of the Aero Club of America for the next international contest for the James Gordon Bennett cup for balloon races, which was won in the United States last year by Lieutenant Gerick of the German army.

Three American balloons will participate in the race, which is to start from Stuttgart, Germany. The date for the event has not been fixed. Elimination races will be held in the United States to select contestants.

PHOTOGRAPHERS GIVE PARTY
Newspaper photographers of Boston held their second annual reception and party in Copley hall, Clarendon street, Thursday night. About 500 persons were present.

FITZGERALD HEALTH MEASURE SHELVED FOR MODIFIED BILL

When Mayor Fitzgerald's bill giving to the Boston board of health authority to make rules and regulations in all questions affecting the public health was reached on the House calendar on Thursday it was recommended to the committee on public health on motion of Representative Flower, chairman of the committee. The bill was on the calendar on the question of accepting an adverse report on it by the health committee.

Mr. Flower explained that the reason for asking for a recommendation was that the committee had before it a matter relative to regulations by boards of health which it expected to report favorably and that if the adverse report of Fitzgerald's bill were accepted first a parliamentary point might be raised that would prejudice or prevent a report being made on the other measure which is favored by the health committee.

The measure referred to by Representative Flower is a bill being drafted for the committee by Senator Tinkham as a substitute for two measures on which the committee has had hearings. They are numbered Senate 243 and House 827 and provide for more sanitary conditions in places where food and stuffs are offered for sale. In their present form they are not satisfactory to the committee and it was deemed advisable to prepare a substitute which would embody certain principles of the two bills.

Mr. Tinkham said that what additional powers may be given in his substitute bill to boards of health will apply specifically to making and enforcing regulations for the sanitary exhibition and sale of food. In no way, he said, could the boards be allowed the unlimited powers provided for in the Fitzgerald bill.

Some law for more cleanliness in the handling of food is necessary, said Mr. Tinkham. In the "dip-tank" case it was decided by the Massachusetts supreme court last summer that boards of health have not authority to make and enforce many reasonable sanitary regulations affecting food, he said. In this particular case it was held that the Boston board of health could not compel a storekeeper to discontinue the use of dip-tanks from which milk was sold in small quantities to customers.

BAY STATE MILITIA TO PARTICIPATE IN NEW YORK ATTACK

WASHINGTON—Instead of maneuvering at home next summer the Massachusetts national guard will take part in the regular army maneuvers around New York. This means that, as far as the infantry is concerned, at least, there will be no maneuvers in Massachusetts.

The war department received from Adj.-Gen. Gardner Pearson Thursday a letter accepting the department's invitation to join the big maneuvers around New York. This means that, as far as the infantry is concerned, at least, there will be no maneuvers in Massachusetts. The war department expects the New York maneuvers to be exceptionally important and regular officers Thursday expressed pleasure at the decision of the Massachusetts national guard to participate. The date has not been set, but the maneuvers are expected to begin some time late in July. They will last at least a week and probably more.

Two full divisions will be engaged. One, consisting of the national guard of the New England states and regular troops will make the attack. The defense will be undertaken by the New York national guard and regulars. Western Connecticut is expected to be the battle ground.

VETERAN FIREMEN ELECT OFFICERS

The Boston Veteran Firemen's Association has chosen these officers:

President, George F. Hamilton; vice-presidents, Winslow B. Lucas, Nathan L. Husey; recording secretary, Fred D. B. Hill; financial secretary and treasurer, Henry E. Thompson.

Directors, George F. Hamilton, Winslow B. Lucas, Nathan L. Husey, Fred D. B. Hill, Henry E. Thompson, John Taylor, John A. Preston, Calvin C. Wilson, Joseph Halstrick, Benjamin F. Underhill, William A. Wood, John A. Allen. Trustees of reserve fund, for three years, Joseph Halstrick; trustee to charitable association, George F. Hamilton.

SCHOONER IS SAVED

News comes from Vineyard Haven that the three-masted schooner Leora M. Thurlow of Bath, Capt. W. F. Wright, has reached that port in safety. Captain Maguire, of the Clyde line steamer Chippewa, in from Jacksonville and Charleston, reported having passed the schooner four miles to the westward of Hatteras lightship in a leaking condition. Captain Winram of the revenue cutter Gresham, which was at Woods Hole, was notified of the schooner's condition by a wireless message from the Charleston navy yard, and hurried to her assistance.

RAILROAD TO BUILD NEW LINE

PORTLAND, Ore.—As soon as the engineers' reports are completed the Southern Pacific company will begin construction of a railroad from Salem to Fir, on the Woodburn-Springfield division, a distance of seven miles, at a cost of approximately \$200,000.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Col. F. B. Jones, fifteenth infantry, relieved from Hot Springs, Ark., to San Francisco and report to commanding general, duty pending sailing of transport leaving March 5 for the Philippines. Orders Jan. 25 directing Second Lieut. M. W. Nicholson, second cavalry, to proceed to join his regiment, amended to direct him upon conclusion of course of instruction to proceed to Ft. Meade, S. D., for duty pending arrival of second cavalry.

Naval Orders

Capt. Emil Theiss, detached board of inspection for shore stations, to special duty navy department.

Capt. S. S. Wood, detached general board, navy department, Feb. 15, to command the Nebraska.

Commander H. J. Ziegemeier, to duty as secretary of the general board, navy department.

Ensign W. P. Hayes, resignation as an ensign accepted from Feb. 28, 1912.

Pay Inspector M. M. Ramsay, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Paymaster Joseph Effe, detached naval academy, Annapolis, Md., to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Paymaster C. J. Cleborne, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as general storekeeper.

Paymaster J. R. Hornberger, detached

general storekeeper, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. A. Helmicks, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Feb. 15.

Assistant Paymaster E. A. Coby, to navy yard, New York, Feb. 15.

Paymaster's Clerks R. A. Ashton, G. W. Van Brunt, E. A. Mitchell and W. H. Crapo, appointment as paymaster's clerk revoked.

Paymaster's Clerk P. A. Caro, appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty as clerk to general inspector of the pay corps.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Lansom and New Jersey at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Leonidas, from Annapolis for Washington; Naushan, from Shanghai to Nanking.

E. Arceo, a Filipino seaman, on board the Abernethy, has received commendation from the navy department for heroism in rescuing a Japanese in Tobe bay last June. A Japanese small craft had capsized and Arceo jumped overboard and rescued one of three men. The other two were also saved.

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Midshipman John F. Dalton has been promoted from cadet lieutenant in command of a company to cadet lieutenant commander, commanding one of the two battalions.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the recent message sent to Congress by President Taft.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—In the message sent to Congress by President Taft... three subjects stand out prominently. They are the need for immediate legislation in regard to Alaska, authorization of a commission on industrial relations and the appointment of an international commission to investigate the increased cost of living.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—The President recommends that commissions be appointed to investigate high prices and labor wars. The people who very earnestly desire the commissions present a formidable array of arguments in support of them and the President has been convinced. No doubt their labors would extend the boundaries of knowledge, throw some light perhaps upon disputed questions and probably aid in the framing of intelligent legislation in future years. The creation of these commissions, however, does not seem vital matter.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—An interesting feature of President Taft's latest message is his strong recommendation that a national railroad be built in Alaska. The carrying out of such an undertaking the President believes to be essential to the proper development of Alaskan resources and a debt owed by the United States to the people of the district.

MEMPHIS NEWS-SCIMITAR—The world-wide condition in the high cost of living has forced attention on itself from those higher up, even highest up in our government—the President. The international commission would provide that

much more investigation, discussion and publicity, and this would be of some service.

RICHMOND VIRGINIAN—President Taft recommends the building of a government railway in Alaska. Government ownership of railways, any more than rural free delivery routes, cannot exist in spots. Once committed to the principle in little, the country must soon or late embrace it at large. That the world indeed do move, nothing could go further toward proving than this remarkable message of a Republican President.

DETROIT FREE PRESS—President Taft brings a cosmopolitan mind to his determination of many questions, a characteristic that is peculiarly advantageous for the nation in this special time. We passed the era of isolation 15 years ago, so far as international relations are concerned, and our diplomacy has since taken on an entirely new aspect. Swiftly improving means of communication have altered economic conditions as radically. The nations are interdependent where independence was the rule not long ago. A crop failure in Russia touches the American farmer closely today; drought in Argentina means profit or loss in the United States. President Taft has earned high credit by his recognition of the changes, and his administration will go into history with added glory because of his width of view.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE-TIMES—A proposal for a commission to investigate industrial relations and numerous other timely suggestions outline a variety of needed legislation showing that the President is a real progressive, intelligently alert to the public welfare.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Indoor practice should not be confined to full swings. Some people make a circle of string on a rug and try to putt into it. This is good because it tests strength as well as direction. The tin putting disks which resemble an inverted soup plate are also very useful. If you have enough space and a sufficiently indulgent family you can even practise wrist approaches off your cocoa fiber door mat to this improvised hole. Every variety of cut or running-up shot of this length can thus be worked out with the ball. The majority will have to be content with swings longer than wrist approach, but great improvement may be made in one's game by working out carefully the quarter, half and three-quarter swings with their variations for chip, cut and running-up shots. Now, too, is the time to work out for yourself what style suits you best and having at last selected it, set yourself assiduously to copy it, and continue practising that one. You may see another later you admire, but stick to your own. Many a man who has a good enough style to begin with spoils all chance of becoming a great player by trying one method after another in a fruitless attempt to find an ideal swing, instead of deciding on one and practising it until it became almost second nature.

A fixed swing, even if it be not a duplicate of Vardon's, is far more useful than one which is beautiful at times but erratic, and will eventually bring you nearer the scratch mark as well as giving you a reputation for being hard to beat because of your steadiness. At no other period have we the same amount of time to acquire a swing which will grow to be like a habit, as now in these winter months when the lure of the more festive cannot tempt us from our work-out practice. It is true some may indulge in the game all the year round, but those less happily situated can easily find ways to preserve that delicacy of touch so necessary to a well played shot, especially that with an iron.

"It is no secret," says a writer in the Glasgow Evening Times, "for I have recommended indoor practice before, and,

moreover, have proved its worth. Some men think that practise swings, without balls being hit, are of little or no benefit. They are mistaken, for much good instruction is given at the present time by teachers who train their pupils in a room, the only accessories being a club and a thick fiber mat. What I propose is the systematic handling of the iron clubs and the playing of three quarter, half and quarter shots in a hall or bedroom. This system of club drill should be carried out at least once a day for about 10 minutes at a time. Not only will it keep the player's muscles in excellent condition, but it will give him increased confidence with all his iron strokes. After a particular shot has been practised hundreds of times by a golfer he will find that he can play it almost mechanically.

"Many readers may have observed that caddies frequently show great skill at the short game, which is usually the result of incessant practise on a worn bit of turf near their shelter. Putting, too, can be practised in a sitting room, if the carpet happens to be of a suitable texture. The leg of a table or chair makes a fairly good mark, if balls are used. I do not advocate this method strongly, for an ordinary carpet is not a good substitute for grass. Still, it is worth remembering that Willie Park ascribes his exceptional accuracy with the putter to the fact that as a lad he indulged in a large amount of putting on the floor of his father's shop. Experiments, however, in grip can be usefully carried out with the club alone. In these home exercises the great object is to maintain that close familiarity with the handle, spring and weight of a club, which differentiates the finished executant from the fizzle."

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY
CLEVELAND, O.—Western Reserve University announces additional courses which will be open to the public and which will be given during the next college semester at a late afternoon hour convenient to the public. The courses include sociology, charities and correction, American society and Germanic languages.

ORIENTAL RUG OCCASION

A FOREWORD AND AN INVITATION

SATURDAY: Exhibition—MONDAY: Sale

Our word goes to all Boston and her neighbors to visit the store Saturday and see the ORIENTAL RUGS.

Come; browse, dream, admire the rich, barbaric expressions of woven form and color, examine, compare, price, ask questions.

You may do anything except buy.

Such things should never be selected off-hand. You require time to decide on complex matters of harmony, contrast, cost.

Therefore, we will exhibit the Rugs Saturday for your inspection.

All were chosen expressly for this event.

It is not a collection of Anatolian and Sachaki Mats meant to create a cheap, sporadic hurrah.

Interest centres in peerless *Scapi*, *Kirmanshah*, *Gorovan*, *Bijar*, *Keshan*, *Kurdistan*, *Sultanabad*, *Senna*, *Feraghan*, *Sarouk*, *Shirvan*, *Kazak* and other bluebloods of the incomparable Asian textile aristocracy.

At this time all we care to say about prices is that they will establish new precedents in Oriental Rug selling for the United States.

We have applied a great amount of capital and capacity in this effort, with the one idea of making competition everywhere wrinkle its brow and scratch its head with worry.

The Rugs will impress you by their beauty and value, if you have a soul for the one and an instinct for the other.

Not one will be sold until Monday. However, the exhibition gives you an opportunity to define your needs in advance so that you may more easily supply them when the buying chance arrives.

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

WHAT THE STUDENTS ARE DOING

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

ORONO, Me.—The annual reunion and banquet of the Boston Alumni Association of the University of Maine will be held at the American house, Boston, March 2. Among the speakers will be President Aley, William T. Haines of Waterville and Congressman Samuel J. Gould of Skowhegan.

According to the new ruling of the faculty committee this year, student organizations must publish financial statements of their standing at the end of each semester. The statements for the first semester of this year show: Musical clubs, W. W. Grace, manager, a deficit of \$71.22; Y. W. C. A. Alma E. Clapp, treasurer, balance on hand, \$58.27; class of 1914, A. B. Ferguson, treasurer, assets \$43.50, liabilities \$31. Sinai, N. Y.; J. H. Readie '13, New Bedford, Mass.; E. A. C. Murphy '13, Mt. St. Raphael, N. Y.; J. H. Readie '13, Pawtucket. Second negative, James V. Giblin '14, Fall River, Mass.; H. F. Otey '13, Ausable Forks, N. Y., and J. H. Williams '12, North Adams, Mass.

During the past few days the regular college activities have been suspended owing to semi-annual examinations being held.

SMITH COLLEGE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—By a deed of gift to Edward O. Adams, Nicholas Murray Butler, Henry Fairchild Osborne, all of New York, and to Charles W. Eliot of Cambridge, Mass., and Charles D. Wolcott of Washington, D. C., Albert Kahn of Paris, France, has established a foundation for the foreign travel of American teachers. Beginning with July, 1911, the trustees of Smith College are to select at their discretion two or more American teachers, scholars or investigators to be the beneficiaries of this fund. Preference is to be given to professors in American colleges and universities.

Joseph Shevonne, the Russian pianist, will give a concert at the college early in March.

Alpha and Phi Kappa Psi Societies will hold their "first five" meetings tomorrow night. Psi will present "The Man of Destiny," and there will be a song about the five new members, who are Gladys Hendrie of Northampton, Katherine Knight of Evanston, Ill., Sophie Marks of Memphis, Tenn., and Emily Collins of Hartford, Conn. Alpha Society will present "Monsieur Beaucaire."

The leading part will be taken by Miss Ethel Freeman of the elocution department, formerly an Alpha member of the class of 1908.

Duke Pompeu Littà will lecture at the college this evening on "Burning Issues of Future Italy."

COLBY COLLEGE

WATERVILLE, Me.—At the regular winter meeting of the board of trustees of Colby College, held in Portland recently, announcement was made of a bequest of \$10,000 to the college by the will of William H. Dexter of Worcester, Mass.

Steps were taken towards the extension of the curriculum. The trustees feel that Colby is enjoying such a prosperous growth as to require the addition of new courses and the strengthening of the present curriculum. Among other

matters considered in this connection it was voted that at the annual meeting to be held in June, the trustees should elect an instructor in political economy.

BROWN UNIVERSITY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown University debaters have selected the following teams, from which will be chosen regular teams to debate against Dartmouth and Williams in the triangular contest next month: First affirmative, Daniel G. Donovan '12, Providence; Ira L. Letts '13, Moravia, N. Y.; J. K. St. Rutherford '13, Denver, Col. First negative, W. R. Burgess '12, Providence; R. C. Dexter '12, Dorchester, Mass.; P. H. Hood '12, Fall River, Mass. Second affirmative, C. W. Morse '13, New Bedford, Mass.; E. A. C. Murphy '13, Mt. Sinai, N. Y.; J. H. Readie '13, Pawtucket. Second negative, James V. Giblin '14, Fall River, Mass.; H. F. Otey '13, Ausable Forks, N. Y., and J. H. Williams '12, North Adams, Mass.

During the past few days the regular college activities have been suspended owing to semi-annual examinations being held.

PHILLIPS ANDOVER ACADEMY

ANDOVER, Mass.—Announcement has just been made by Principal Stearns and James C. Sawyer of Phillips Andover Academy that through the generosity of an alumnus who desires to have his name withheld for the present, another large dormitory is to go up this spring similar to the two which were completed in the fall, and which are now being occupied by students for the first year. The newest dormitory is to be built west of Main street and north of the Stuart house. With Bishop hall, and the large assembly hall which is planned for the new hall will complete a group of buildings at the southwest corner of the campus.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

BRUNSWICK, Me.—B. C. Rodick '12 of Freeport is the winner of the Hiland Lockwood Fairbanks prize for excellence in debating at Bowdoin College this year. The prize is awarded to that member of the advanced course elected best speaker the greatest number of times at the several debates during the course.

The Fairbanks prize fund of \$2000 was established by Capt. Henry N. Fairbanks of Bangor in memory of his son, Hiland Lockwood Fairbanks, of the class of 1895.

BATES COLLEGE

LEWISTON, Me.—The prize winners in the different divisions of the sophomore prize debates recently completed at Bates College were: Division 1, Miss Lougee, Lewiston; division 2, Packard, Monmouth; division 3, divided between Miss Judkins of Lewiston and Miss Rowell of Concord, N. H.; division 4, Miss Downs, Riverhead, N. Y.; division 5, Miss Lougee, Lewiston; division 6, Marsden, Auburn.

The judges have selected the following to compete in the prize debate to be held later in the year: Miss Downs, Riverhead, N. Y.; Miss Lougee, Lewiston.

ton; Marsden, Auburn; Packard, Monmouth; Partridge, Norway Lake; Tarbell, Lisbon.

The second semester examinations begin Monday morning.

VASSAR COLLEGE

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Class officers for the second semester at Vassar College have been chosen as follows: Of 1913: President, Ruth Holliday, St. Louis, Mo.; vice-president, Hazel Harrison, Cleveland, O.; secretary, Helena Doughty, New York city; and treasurer, Ethel Dietrich, Racine, Wis.

Of 1914: President, Grace Goulder, Cleveland, O.; vice-president, Marion Willard, Mankato, Minn.; secretary, Josephine Gleason, North Adams, Mass.; treasurer, Ruth Goss, New York city.

Of 1915: President, Katharine Welles, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; vice-president, Ruth Farnham, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; secretary, Mary Mallon, Cincinnati, O., and treasurer, Margaret Wagner, St. Louis, Mo.

A new feature of examination week this year were two organ recitals given on two afternoons by the music department.

"Minna von Barnhelm" by Lessing will be given by the Deutsche Verein on March 23.

Mrs. A. Leslie Walker, Vassar '06, spoke to the history department and the Hellenic Society yesterday on her work in excavating in Greece.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—The Wesleyan University musical clubs will present a two act musical comedy in the Middlesex theater on Feb. 16, the night of the sophomore hop. The production is entirely the work of Wesleyan undergraduates, and is entitled "He Came from Wesleyan."

Trials for the triangular debating team which will take part in the annual contest with Bowdoin and New York University, will be held on Feb. 15. Eight men will be chosen to represent Wesleyan at this time.

Plans are being made for a banquet under the auspices of the alumni of Washington on March 2. Odell S. Smith '87 is manager.

The Boston Alumni will hold their annual banquet on Feb. 15, at which time the undergraduates will be represented by H. V. Leonard '12, of New York city.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Final arrangements have been completed by the University of Michigan for the seventy-fifth celebration to be held during the commencement week. Plans have been under contemplation for some years back. Invitations to participate in the same will be extended to prominent educators, alumni and friends of the university all over the country.

So successful has the Michigan Daily been in the past few years in a financial way, that funds have accumulated to warrant the prediction that the student publications will be housed in a building of their own within a short time, and in possession of their own equipment.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

NEW CUTAWAY COAT IS SMART

Pointed extensions on the side fronts

CUTAWAY coats always are becoming to youthful figures. This one is jaunty and smart. It is made of one material throughout, but collars and cuffs of contrasting material are equally in vogue and satin and many of the heavier silks are handsome for such purpose, broadcloth is much liked and there is a new fabric that closely resembles Turkish toweling which promises to be extensively used during the spring.

The coat is made with fronts, side-fronts, back and side backs. The sleeves are of two-piece regulation sort and can be finished either with cuffs or with stitching. They can be made in full or three-quarter length.

There are pointed extensions on the side-fronts that can be finished and lapped on to the side-backs, as shown in the upper back view, or which can be omitted and the coat left plain as shown in the lower view. The sleeves can be made in three-quarter length, if preferred, the collar with pointed or round back.

For the 16-year size will be required 4 yards of material 27, 3 yards 36, 23-8 yards 44 or 52 inches wide.

The pattern, No. 7320, cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16, and 18 years of age can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



NECKWEAR EASY TO LAUNDER

Girl may make attractive bows for herself

PRACTICAL neck bows that can be washed and ironed flat like handkerchiefs, and in a minute or so be plaited up in the center and tied with a knot, will be a boon not only to the busy working girl, but to her housekeeping sister as well. In the shops we find an almost endless variety of fascinating neckwear, but few of the bows found can be laundered with any degree of satisfaction.

Even when one has time and has the ability to wash such bits of finery oneself, the result is often far from desirable, so that the average woman will enjoy making herself several attractive neck bows that will withstand the ravages of the washbowl. Embroidered or lace-edged handkerchiefs afford a source from which a large variety of collars and bows can be made.

A clever needlewoman, given a dainty handkerchief, scissors, needle and cotton, can in a few minutes fashion for herself a fetching piece of neckwear.

From two handkerchiefs of crossbar linen with small coinpoints embroidered in the corners, for example, is made a collar, jabot and tie.

One of the handkerchiefs into quarters with the embroidery sides up. Cut off one quarter and hem the cut edge. Stitch the folded edge of the remaining three quarters across the top, allowing the hemmed edge and embroidered corners to open in a fanlike jabot. One inch from the top in the center work a buttonhole and through this slip the other portion of the handkerchief, tie it in the center in a firm, flat knot and let the ends spread like a bow.

The other handkerchief of the same pattern is folded in small plaits, with one edge laid over as a turnover collar would be. Jabot and collar are pinned together and are ready to wear.

When laundering, simply detach the jabot, untie the bow portion and iron straight, as you would a plain handkerchief. Fold in place and press.

A lace-edged handkerchief is cut in half—one portion used as the collar with the lace turned over and the other portion made into a small butterfly bow for the front. Handkerchiefs with embroidered edges can be used in the same manner and in many varied ways.

Pale blue and white dimity are employed to make a pretty bow.

A six-inch square of white is cut, the edges hemmed and on two opposite sides lace is sewed.

The blue dimity is cut in a five-inch square and opposite sides are scalloped and finished with a buttonhole stitch. Coinpoints are then embroidered inside each scallop, and the other two edges are hemmed.

A little strap two inches wide and four long is then made of the white dimity. One end is scalloped and buttonholed, the other end hemmed and a small crocheted button attached. A buttonhole is worked in the opposite end.

Both pieces of dimity are then put together, the blue over the white. They are folded or gathered in the center and the little strap buttoned over so as to show the button. This is to pin in front of a stiff linen collar with embroidered corners.—New York Herald.

WHAT CLUBS DO FOR WOMEN

Views of president of District of Columbia Federation

SERVICE is the keynote of women's clubs, service to ones self through self-development, and service to other women through an active interest in their growth," said Mrs. William E. Andrews, president of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, to a Washington Herald representative.

"The deeper I have gone into the work of women's clubs the larger has grown my faith in womanhood.

"The club stands to woman what business does to man. It brings her in close contact with the ideas and ideals of other women, and furnishes the point of intellectual contact that is so necessary to the prevention of the home-maker narrowing down until her ideas, her whole existence, is encompassed by one little circle.

"Woman is not so different from man. The difference is that customs of life provide the larger contact for man with his fellow-men through his position as breadwinner. The need of the woman remains the same, and unless she intends to be in no way the intellectual companion of her husband she must make for herself the chance of development and growth.

"You believe then that intellectual companionship is necessary to happiness?"

"The woman who does not believe this stands little chance of sharing her husband's biggest interests, his biggest work in life. This belief was borne in upon me strongly when my husband became interested in politics. We were each holding chairs in a prominent college in our state of Nebraska, and our educational interests were, of course, a very strong point of congeniality. But when his work in national politics began it flooded my understanding with a

realization that any woman to be even a sympathetic and intelligent listener to the expression of a man's political ideas and ideals must know politics.

"So I took myself in hand and studied the questions upon which my husband was particularly interested, which proved so fascinating an undertaking that I went on to the study of other questions and conditions which involve our country."

Mrs. Andrews, when her attention was called to the thousands of women who have so little time for self-development, so little chance away from home duties and the cares of little children to come in contact with women who have leisure to study with other women who think and grow, said:

"That is just one object of the Federated Clubs. The bigger, stronger club reaches out a helping hand to the little club, whose members haven't the opportunity to do much for themselves."

BEST SCISSORS

For many uses in fine needlework the best scissors are not embroidery scissors at all, but long, slender ones, with curving ends, says Needlecraft. With them one can cut smoothly the fine threads and yet run no risk of going beyond a certain line of threads and running a bit of work on which you have put hours of careful attention. While for cutting the linen away from worked scallops there is nothing equal to them. Oddly enough, the proper way to use them is with the outer curve toward the embroidery, not with the curve following that of the scallop. The latter is far too much of a risk, as the keen little tips will easily cut further than one expects.

TRIED RECIPES

BROWNED RICE

WASH one cup of rice through several waters, put on boiler with 4 quarts of boiling water; add the rice slowly—and it must boil constantly—then allow to boil rapidly for 25 minutes. Pour into colander and blanch with several quarts of boiling water, sprinkle one teaspoonful of salt over the rice and shake. Spread on platter, cover top with one cupful of brown sugar, or maple sugar; place in moderate oven for five minutes, serve while warm with milk.

CREAMED CARROTS

One quart of cut carrots, one tablespoonful of finely chopped onion, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, one quarter teaspoonful of white pepper. Put the carrots on in boiling water enough to cover and boil until tender. Drain and save the water in which they were cooked. Put the butter and onion in saucepan over fire and cook one minute, add the flour and mix well, then add one cup of the carrot water. Mix the carrots and sauce together, add the salt, pepper and parsley. Cook three minutes.

MACARONI WITH TOMATOES

Boil one half pound macaroni till tender, pour off all the water, then add one half cup of sweet cream, one third of a cup of butter, pepper and salt; let simmer for a short time, but be careful that it does not become broken; turn into a baking dish. Have ready one pint of stewed tomatoes seasoned with butter, pepper and salt. Add to macaroni. Over this sprinkle cracker crumbs and bake till crackers brown.—Washington Herald.

OLD-FASHIONED BEAN SOUP

Put in soak over night one pint of white beans. Next day put on to boil a piece of lean beef, a soup bone with a bit of meat on it is best, and a piece of fat pork about three inches square. Turn in the beans, water and alk. Put in a little pepper and salt and a bit of sliced onion. Cook at least four hours. At the proper time, so as to be thoroughly cooked at serving time, put in a few carrots, potatoes and sliced turnips. Old fashioned, but delicious.—New Orleans Picayune.

CHEESE CAKES

Press enough "schmiercase," or sour milk cheese through a colander to make a cupful and a half; beat three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of thick sweet cream, a gill of sugar and the juice and grated yellow rind of a lemon together, and add the cheese, mixing well. Have small patty pans lined with piecrust, fill with the mixture and bake 15 minutes in a quick oven.—Commoner.

PARIS DISPLAYS NEW MODELS

Handsome frocks by Redfern and Bechoff-David

EVENTS of history still inspire our fashions. We have gone borrowing the regal splendor of the durbar, and the newest frocks are showing the influence of the recent upheaval in China, writes a Paris correspondent of the New York Press.

Rich embroideries and silks imported from the Celestial kingdom are lavishly used to fashion many wonderful dinner gowns.

One of the palest yellow soft, supple satin had a long, graceful train. A tunic richly embroidered in shades from palest mauve to violet fell over the underdress. This was slashed up at the sides. Narrow bands of gold embroidery finished by tiny jeweled buttons held the front and back panel together. Chiffon of a deep cream tint fashioned the plain short sleeves and was folded over the shoulders, passing beneath the embroidery in front.

Jade-colored liberty satin is a popular material and is combined with gold or silver embroidery or white lace.

Redfern has displayed a number of pretty dance frocks lately. The desire for elusive shadings is fully gratified by these effective gowns.

The delightful effect was obtained in a frock the foundation of which was white satin. This was covered by a double tint of gray and rose chiffon. A short silver fringe edged the tunic. The decolletage was finished with tiny head-dresses of pearls. The waistbelt and flat bow were of white satin. Folds of chiffon were draped about the shoulders, forming a fichu. This was caught in front by a pale pink rose. A full ruche of the chiffon finished the hem.

Bechoff-David displays a stunning model of old gold and blue changeable taffetas. The short, loose jacket has a broad shawl collar, scalloped around the edge. Fancy enamel buttons of blue and gold decorate the front and sleeves.

Straw hats are being worn by a few who are always among the first to advance a new style.

Very stylish is a Georgette hat of soft gray. Shaped plumes of orange and gray were banded at the side.

An attractive black straw hat was trimmed with velvet and violets.

FOR GIRL HANDY WITH NEEDLE

Hints on buying and choice of styles

IF you are one of the girls who can make respectable looking dresses, smart, artistic, well fitting, do not work in a hit-or-miss manner. It pays to take a few lessons in cutting, to learn a system, to study short cuts and methods of trimming, writes Alice Mason in the Washington Herald.

Before starting a dress, even before buying, make a tour of the stores and see for yourself what is being worn, with a keen eye for the little details that lift a gown from the home made to the professional class. Study materials and buy economically, which means paying a little more if necessary, rather than have shoddy goods.

Above all study your own needs. What is more foolish than for the girl of limited time and less money to waste her efforts on making dresses that are quite unsuitable? Do not be beguiled into buying material for a dainty evening dress just because it is cheap and you can make it yourself, if you already have more of such gowns than you have use for. Your needle and your purse could both be employed to much greater advantage.

If you have a talent for sewing the value of making the most of it is evident. The girls who see your stunning clothes soon want to know your dress-maker; before long they are demanding your services. This may lead the way out of the office into a business of one's own—provided you have business sense as well as skill with your needle. There is so much more money for a good dress-maker than in the ordinary office salary that the worker who can make her own clothes should seriously consider it.

The girl who can just "sew"—that is, does neat stitching, but has no skill at cutting and fitting—should never attempt fussy things. They rarely are a success. Perhaps she is equal to sewing her own underclothes. These days of white sales the advantage of the home-made underwear for the worker is questionable, but there is no denying that by watching one's opportunity to buy lace, embroidery and cotton materials a girl gets daintier and more lasting lingerie than she can afford to buy.

In this style of sewing good patterns are also essential. The sensible girl adopts one style of night dress, corset cover, combination, and petticoat, varying it only in the trimming. This simplifies fitting and saves much time. When a number of garments are being made they can be cut out at once, saving material as well as labor.

Another point in home made lingerie

is—it must not be too elaborate. Simple lines and finer fabrics are in better taste as well as more sensible than overtrimming.

It pays to get good materials for underclothes. Few girls can afford skilled laundresses, and others soon work havoc on flimsy goods. One who must consider cost must sacrifice daintiness to lasting qualities. She should avoid mulls, sheer lawns, or handkerchief linen, and delicate, easily torn laces. Torchon or linen laces are far more durable than Valenciennes for all classes of underwear, and a soft finished nainsook or fine long cloth give excellent wear.

However exquisitely one sews, it is a mistake for the worker to go in for hand made lingerie if she can get at a machine. It is a luxury she cannot indulge in, and what is the use of rolling lace, running up seams, hemstitching, even gathering by hand, when a machine does it almost as well and five times as fast?

Stains on flannel may be removed by applying yolk of egg and glycerine in equal quantities. Leave it for half an hour and then wash out.

To clean white enameled furniture remove all dirty marks with a flannel dipped in methylated spirit. Then wash at once with tepid water to which has been added a little fine oatmeal. Never use soap or soda.

When washing oilcloth a tablespoonful of painter's size added to a pailful of water will give a glossy surface and make it wear much better than when washed in the ordinary way.

Skimmed milk and water with a bit of glue in it, made scalding hot, is excellent to restore old rusty black crapes; if well squeezed and pulled dry like muslin, it will look as well or better than new.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

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THE saying that a single fact is worth more than a shipload of argument is always golden. The business man who is approached for a share of his advertising appropriation naturally wants concrete examples of what any given medium is doing for advertisers in his own as well as in other lines of reputable business

WORTH KNOWING

It is a concrete fact that a daily newspaper devoted to high ideals in newspaper making, which sincerely tries to protect the reading public against the trivial and unworthy in the daily round of news and against that which is unwholesome and unreliable in advertised offerings, is a very desirable medium for any advertiser. It is obvious that a medium measuring up to so high a standard is read by and enjoys the confidence of representative people. An advertiser in order to profitably address the public must come in contact with such a clientele, for the reason that people of this caliber are cultivated and financially capable of satisfying their demands for both the comforts and luxuries necessary to their station.

ADVERTISERS WHO

are using the Monitor find that the service which this newspaper can supply them in purchasing power and responsiveness is a very desirable means of mutually satisfactory relations between themselves and those of their patrons who are regular Monitor readers and who are largely governed in their purchases by what they find offered in their favorite newspaper.

LONG PANIER EFFECTS SHOWN

Feature of new gowns on Paris stage

IN CHOOSING A NEW WARDROBE,

one makes haste slowly at this season of the year. This particular spring season of 1912 vaguely promises many changes, but it will not be until a little later that these changes will definitely manifest themselves.

Indications of long panier effects are clearly visible on the new gowns worn in the latest plays, writes the Paris representative of the New York Tribune. Flaring suddenly out at the height of the knees, they have an odd appearance with the underskirt clinging to the lower limbs. An overdress of black Chantilly lace is draped in this manner over an underdress of blue silk. The lace corsage is lightly draped over blue mousseline de soie and tightly belted with a ribbon of pale blue. This mingling of blue is a charming revival of a distinctly French mixture of colors. Chantilly lace holds forth the promise of an immense vogue in overdresses over another material, and in whole gowns, hung over mousseline de soie.

Decidedly, skirts will be fuller at the hem. No longer will women, actively disposed, be obliged to consider the length of their stride. The short sleeve worn during the winter are being illogically replaced for springtime by long ones that drop over the hand. Bertha collars and fichus are by no means deposited in spite of the two years' reign they have already enjoyed. A reign of gayety seems to have begun in the materials offered for spring and summer. It seems a good opportunity to ransack old wardrobes in order to make use of gowns left from two generations ago.

Taffetas appear in newly glorified beauty. Shot in many colors and woven in tiny figured designs, they serve for every part of a wardrobe. In nothing are they more fascinating than in evening cloaks. Big swathing things, draped into sleeveless folds, they are trimmed with silk frills and puffed into a mass of elaboration like those the women of the regency wore.

The extremely décolleté gowns worn at recent great dinners are significant also of extreme changes in the shape of evening costumes. They are far less pretty than those of the last several seasons, and all beauty-loving persons must lament the passing of the half-

low corsage, so filmy, so transparent,

that, while covered nothing of the beauty of the neck, shoulders and the arms was lost.

All the evening gowns have more of less of a train. The pretty trailing bits of material that constitute the so-called train are in complete contrast to the majestic trains of other times. Sometimes a single breadth of material is lightly draped from the shoulders, or it may be plaited into a pretty heading and attached to the belt at a rather high waistline. In either case it swings free with the movement of the wearer, showing its pretty lining.

On simple dresses made of the pretty new silks for afternoon wear yoke effects are prominent on the corsage, and the long sleeves are slightly full in the armholes, and bulge into greater fullness at the elbows. Below they are drawn into tight puffs. Such a dress is of the greatest practical value, as it is capable of serving for ordinary morning wear, and also responds easily to the added decoration of white lace at the neck and wrist, that turns it into an afternoon costume.

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MR. OKAKURA SENDS CHINESE SCULPTURE TO MUSEUM OF ART

Langdon Warner, assistant curator of the Chinese and Japanese department at the Museum of Fine Arts, held a conference yesterday afternoon on "Sculpture of the Tang Dynasty in China" illustrated by the examples in the museum collection.

As a dramatic climax after describing the pieces of Tang sculpture in the collection, Mr. Warner withdrew the screen from before a marble sculpture of a Bodhi sattuwa seated on an ornate lotus pedestal, which had just been received from Okakura Kakuzo, who is still in Japan. Mr. Okakura ascribes it to the Tang period and it shows many of the characteristics of other pieces of the period. It is in excellent condition and shows great technical skill in the carving.

"The Tang dynasty," said Mr. Warner, "during the seventh and eighth centuries was a period when China was the 'middle-kingdom' and the center of the commercial world, and during the reign of the great Tai Tsung merchants were sent to the Persian Gulf, the Caspian sea, India and Japan."

"China's art shows traces of the influence of many countries, but it is always noble and of fine proportions. The torso of Kwannon, which has been in the museum some time, is the supreme remaining example of that art and the finest thing that has yet come out of China."

Mr. Warner also called attention to the "Hokke Mandara" (a painting of the Tang period), bronze mirrors, a pottery Kylin, a Taoist sculpture, two seated marble sculptures, and a lotus pedestal showing traces of the gold, red and blue of the original decoration.

CONGRESS INQUIRY VOTED IN FLORIDA EVERGLADE CASE

WASHINGTON—Formal order for a Congress investigation of the Florida everglade land case in the department of agriculture was passed on Thursday by the House committee on expenditures in that department.

Charges that Elliott and Morehouse, engineers, who were discharged by Secretary Wilson, had been victims of Florida syndicate land promoters and that official reports on the true conditions in the everglades are to be proved.

Representative Moss, chairman of the committee, immediately telegraphed to J. O. Wright, drainage engineer of the state of Florida, formerly connected with the agricultural department, to appear as a witness before the committee on Tuesday. George P. McCabe, solicitor of the department of agriculture, will be heard on Saturday.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Boston & Maine road will make several important changes in its time card on local and through trains Monday, Feb. 12.

The Boston & Albany and New Haven roads handled today a number of tourist sleepers, occupied by United States enlisted men en route from Columbus, O., barracks to New London, Conn.

The Boston & Maine railway private car No. 444, occupied by Vice-President Timothy E. Byrne and party, will be attached to the Boston & Maine road's Canadian Pacific express from North station at 8:30 o'clock tonight en route to Montpelier, Vt., via Wells River.

The operating department of the Boston & Maine road inaugurated today through milk car service between Charlestown, Mass., and West Lynn, via North station.

The Boston & Albany road added to the equipment of the Twentieth Century Limited at South station yesterday a modern storage, mail and baggage car with steel frame and ends, according to the government standard.

The Union Freight road received for city delivery from the New Haven road at South station transfer yard last evening four refrigerator cars loaded with southern strawberries and vegetables for the Boston market.

The Boston & Maine railway private car No. 1000, occupied by General Solicitor Edgar J. Rich and party was attached to the 1:30 p. m. express from North station today, en route to North Conway, N. H.

The Pullman Company and the New York Central road's passenger department are assembling the equipment and arranging the details for the coming trip to eastern cities of the Toronto, (Can.) Mendelssohn choir and the Theodore Thomas orchestra of Chicago.

The Adams Express Company received at South station over the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads yesterday a large shipment of Indianapolis, Ind., and Pittsburgh yard draft horses consigned to the Boston and Brockton markets.

Hugh Steele, track supervisor of the Boston Terminal Company, has a force of men installing new manganese steel ladder frogs of the heaviest type in South station passenger yard.

The fuel department of the Boston & Maine road shipped two trains of bituminous coal and coke from the New England Gas and Coal Works of Everett, to points on the Fitchburg division during the night.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine road is preparing to handle heavy business between Boston and Quebec during the coming carnival week.

NEWTOWNE CLUB MEMBERS' PLAY DRAWS BIG AUDIENCES



Top, left to right—Stanley Pratt, F. W. Chipman, W. G. Tenney. Lower row—H. C. Gove, H. A. Tobias, J. J. Wing

Large audiences are witnessing "The Girl from Paris," which is being played this week by members of the Newtowne Club at the clubhouse at North Cambridge. The productions were begun Monday and will be continued every night this week. This is the eleventh production given by the members. No outside talent takes part.

William Mercer plays the part of Ebenezer Honeycomb, "a shining light" which never goes out. The part of Mrs. Honeycomb is in the hands of Hugh Tolar, well known in Masonic circles. Norah, their daughter, is sung by William Anderton. Major Fosdyke is portrayed by Harry Timmons. Amos Ding

BOSTON MAN TO GET THE VICTORIA MEDAL FOR HORTICULTURE

Ernest H. Wilson of the Arnold arboretum, a Boston horticulturist, has the distinction of having been awarded the Victoria medal of honor, which for the first time has been conferred on a person outside the British Isles. Mr. Wilson has just been notified by the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain of his recognition for distinguished services in his particular line of endeavor.

Mr. Wilson, whom Professor Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum, praised as one of the ablest collectors of trees and shrubs in the world, spent 11 years in strange countries searching for rare and useful species for commerce and landscape use in the United States. He headed four expeditions to China, two of them for the benefit of the tree museum of Harvard, and he returned from his last trip in May, 1911.

He added about 500 species to the collection of Chinese flora in the Arboretum. His contribution included 50 species of spruce and silver or balsam fir, two beeches, which he sought for years; two new poplars, one regarded by the explorer as the handsomest of the genus; 25 species of willows and the Chinese sassafras, which Professor Sargent sought for a long time. He gave the world a second variety of peach.

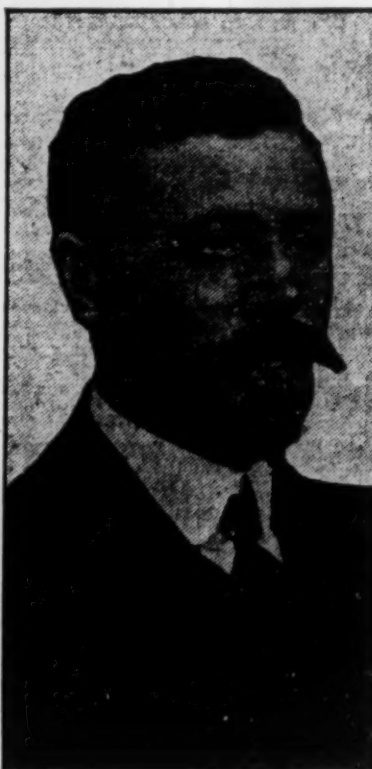
His plants comprised barberries, spiraea, honeysuckles, three new mosses, flowers, the cyripedium, which was never before exported from China, and three new peonies. As on previous expeditions, he made an herbarium on the fourth journey which contained from 2000 to 3000 specimens, and as in the first trip for the Arboretum, he shipped about 15,000 lily bulbs to Boston.

MR. JORDAN RENTS SCOTTISH CASTLE

Eben D. Jordan has again leased for the summer and fall seasons Lord Ancaster's fine estate, Drummond castle, Crieff, Perthshire, considered one of the show places in Scotland. Mr. Jordan had this castle last year, and in the summer and fall he and Mrs. Jordan entertained a number of their American friends, as well as English and other guests.

Drummond castle has been visited by Mary Queen of Scots, and in 1842 Queen Victoria stayed there, the prince consort accompanying her. The place teems with historic interest. Its situation is ideal. Mr. Jordan, who is among the few Americans who have leased Scottish castles, occupied in the summer of 1905 Inverary castle, in Argyshire, and two years ago he leased Glencoe castle, near Oban.

Resident of Boston Is Recipient of Rare Honor From British Society



ERNEST H. WILSON

GRAND TRUNK TO LET CONTRACTS

Contracts for the construction of the roadbed and buildings of the Southern New England railroad will be let on Feb. 27 at the office of Edward H. Fitzhugh, president of the road, in Montreal. The work is to be done in six different sections and completed by Dec. 31, 1913.

The Grand Trunk officials expect to have their transcontinental line completed by the last of 1913. Mr. Fitzhugh hopes to have trains running to Providence by the end of 1912.

A resolution urging the passage of a measure authorizing the Grand Trunk system to enter Boston, was presented by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange to the Senate late Thursday. The resolution was referred to the committee on railroads.

MINISTER CHANGES PASTORATE

NORWELL, Mass.—The Rev. Wallace W. Rose, for the last year pastor of the Universalist church at West Norwell has resigned to accept the pastorate of the Universalist church at South Weymouth. He will fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. L. W. Atwood.

BRITISH SOCIETY TO MEET

Members of the British Charitable Society will meet this evening in Young's hotel to hold their regular quarterly business session. A musical program is to follow provided by the British Empire Club.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

ARLINGTON

At the annual meeting of the Pleasant Street Orthodox Congregational Church these officers were elected: Pastor, the Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell; clerk, R. W. Hilliard; treasurer, Frederick B. Thompson; collector, Howard D. Hawkins; auditor, A. Winslow Trow; standing committee, deacons, the Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell, John M. Dick, R. W. Hilliard, Howard W. Spurr, George A. Kimball, Solomon M. Bartlett, John L. Peasfield, William A. Muller, W. K. Cook, Walter L. Frost, Frank H. Viets and Alan Gordon; music committee, William A. Muller, Arthur W. Wood and R. W. Hilliard; deacon for three years, Edwin Mills; superintendent of Sunday school, John M. Dick.

MIDDLEBORO

Sunday evening an observance of Lincoln day will be held at the town hall under the auspices of the E. W. Pierce post 8, G. A. R., and Alvin C. Howes will be the presiding officer. There will be addresses by C. H. Bates, superintendent of schools, representing the Middleboro lodge, I. O. O. F.; the Rev. F. T. Kenyon, representing the Loyal Assawampsett lodge, I. O. O. F. M. U.; the Rev. James J. Murphy, representing the Middleboro council, K. of C., and Augustus P. Calder of Boston, representing the Nemasket tribe, I. O. R. M. Austin M. Howard will have charge of the musicale.

ROCKLAND

The Union Glee Club has elected: President, John G. Owens; secretary, Charles S. Beal; treasurer, Harry S. Torrey; directors, William A. Studley, Benjamin A. Burrell, Harry S. Torrey, Charles S. Beal, John G. Owens, Dr. C. E. Knight, Joseph W. Richards, Fred Anderson, James H. Hunt and Burton O. Estes.

The Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian church held a meeting at the home of Mrs. Alexander Wilbur on Reed street, Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Fred L. Shores gave an account of a recent trip to California.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

A meeting of the boy scout brigades will be held this evening in the New church vestry. The brigades have secured an application for a charter and the proposition will be taken up at this meeting.

At a meeting of the East Bridgewater Board of Trade it was voted to endorse the resolutions passed at the last town meeting concerning the new railroad station. It was recommended that it will be placed on the east side of the railroad track.

MELROSE

Miss Grace L. Bradbury, soprano, made her debut as a soloist at the Amphion Club concert in the city auditorium Thursday evening. At the concert President Franklin P. Shumway announced the addition of many new associate members and a total of 25 such members will be admitted from the club's waiting list before the end of the season owing to the building of the new auditorium in which concerts are to be held next year. The final concert of the club this season will be held April 25.

MARBLEHEAD

The fund being raised for the redecoration of the interior of the First Congregational church has now reached \$750. It is estimated that at least \$1000 will be required for this work.

Senator Arthur F. Adams and Representative John Stevens, are trying to have a bill passed by the present Legislature to allow a new parkway to be built in town, at the junction of Pleasant, Essex and Bassett streets, in front of Mugford park.

BRIDGEWATER

Timothy Smith of Roxbury, who owns the Birchwood on Main street and spends his summers in town has presented the town of Eastham with a new town hall, to be erected during the coming year.

The musical society of the Congregational church held a rehearsal Thursday evening at the normal school. It will give an "Old Folks' Concert" at the church Feb. 22, when the annual sale and supper will be held.

READING

The board of registrars of voters will meet to register new citizens for the March town election on Feb. 19 and 21 from 7:30 to 9 p. m. and on Feb. 24 from noon to 10 p. m.

Nomination papers for the school committee have been filed for Dr. Robert T. Edes, Arthur N. Mansfield, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Brown and Wilfred A. Bancroft. Edwin L. Hutchinson is to retire from the committee and run for selectman.

WHITMAN

Two classes have been formed among the school teachers one to study history and pedagogy and one to study Arnold's school management.

The Rev. E. S. Brightman formerly of Whitman has been elected as professor of philosophy at the Wesleyan University in Nebraska and will assume his duties next month.

BRAINTREE

The Jonas Perkins School Association held a meeting in the school hall Thursday evening. Miss Mabel E. Adams of Boston, a teacher in the Horace Mann school, Boston, delivered an address on "Correct English in the Home." There was also a musical program.

PEMBROKE

The Capt. Charles G. Clark camp, Sons of Veterans, are to celebrate Lincoln's day and a committee has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

STONEHAM

The Board of Trade committees which will consider the various plans for town improvement, presented by Loring Underwood, park commissioner of Belmont; are: General town improvement, Ernest Bell, Charles J. Emerson, L. D. Holden, W. H. Hatch, Leander V. Colahan, Fred E. Nickerson, W. A. Smith; highways, W. P. Gray, H. M. Nabstedt, superintendent of streets; James A. Jones, S. P. Finnegan, W. B. Snow; new armory, Arthur N. Newhall, Capt. Duncan M. Stewart, Charles A. Owen, Ralph H. Holman, Joseph W. Holden, Albert Buck; publicity, Luther Hill, Charles B. Fall, J. S. Lewis, G. A. Hinchcliffe; manufacturing and building, W. W. Fiske, Ralph R. Patch, John B. MacEachern, Linwood L. Gove, Ira B. Forbes, L. D. Hawkins; transportation, Ernest L. Patch, Joseph W. Holden, Bernard H. Cogan, Benjamin J. Hinds, Ralph H. Holman, A. B. Wilson.

MEDFORD

Mayor Charles S. Taylor and members of the committee on fire department have been inspecting motor fire apparatus in the surrounding cities this week and will soon recommend the purchase of one or more pieces of motor apparatus to the board of aldermen.

Mayor Taylor has signed the annual budget appropriating \$432,308.25 for municipal expenses for 1912.

On petition of the Medford Board of Trade, the Boston & Maine railroad will keep the Medford and Wellington stations on the Medford branch, together with the ticket offices, open during the evening. Superintendent Ray of the Portland division will speak at the next meeting of the Board of Trade, Feb. 21, when he will discuss the business of the Medford branch with the Board of Trade members.

WAKEFIELD

C. H. Eldredge, Joseph W. Fuller and George Bower have been appointed by H. M. Warren camp, S. of V., to arrange for an observance of Lincoln day next Monday in which post 12, G. A. R., the Woman's Relief Corps, S. of V. auxiliary and Daughters of Veterans will participate. The address will be given by the Rev. Claude A. McKay, pastor of the Greenwood Union church, and there will be singing of patriotic songs by Mrs. George E. Walker, Mrs. William E. Packard and W. Emery Howe.

Dr. Alonzo C. Fales will give the third lecture in the Wakefield Club series at the club rooms tomorrow night on "A Trip to the Yukon." Senator Charles H. Brown of Medford is to speak later on the Boston port bill, of which he was the author.

MALDEN

The Robinson Methodist church on Sunday will start a campaign to raise \$1500 for repairs to the church building. The Sunday school will raise half the amount by securing a mile of pennies or a little more than \$800.

Malden commandery of the Golden Cross has selected: Noble commander, R. W. Ford; vice-commander, Mrs. C. Coombs; financial keeper of records, W. O. Wakefield; treasurer, Woodbury L. Crockett; keeper of records, Mrs. Wilbur Burns; herald, Earl Andrews; prelate, Miss Ethel S. Greene; inner guard, Benjamin S. Hamelin.

WALTHAM

Trustees of the Waltham Building Association have elected L. O. Dennison chairman and Hollis E. Dennen treasurer. The trustees have voted to call for a third set of the bids, the others having been considered too high for acceptance.

Dorothy Brewer chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has voted to contribute \$20 to the fund for the securing of headquarters for the state department in the building to be erected in Boston by the New England Genealogical and Historical Society.

REVERE

The ladies of St. Pauls Episcopal church are to hold a Valentine sale Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at the home of Mrs. Howard Goode of Bellingham avenue.

The new officers of the Ingleside home are: President, J. E. Griffith; vice-president, Mrs. William N. Bullard; clerk, Mrs. Gula G. Plummer; treasurer, Charles H. Jones; corresponding secretary, Carolyn A. Butters.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The registrars of voters will be in session previous to the spring election as follows: Saturday evening from 7 to 9 at town office; Saturday, Feb. 17, Logue's store, Cohasset, 7:30 to 9 p. m.; town office, Saturday, Feb. 24, from 12 m. to 10 p. m.

EVERETT

Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, will speak at the Y. M. C. A. opening meeting next Sunday afternoon on "Conservation of Efficiency."

Semper Idem council, Royal Arcanum, held its tenth annual party in Whittier hall, Thursday evening.

HANOVER

Now that the project of having the Library Hall building at West Hanover transferred to the firemen's association in that place seems to be undecided, the firemen are talking of building a new place for themselves.

NEWTON

A committee of 35 members of West Newton Congregational church has recommended to the church the purchase of a site at Margin and Highland streets providing desired improvements will be made.

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CHELSEA

The local branch of the Teachers Annuity Guild at its annual meeting elected Daniel A. Clifford local chairman, Miss Minnie Partridge, local secretary and Miss Eliza Abbott, local treasurer, Miss C. M. Barrows local secretary for Revere. Miss Elmira S. Winslip, principal of the Prattville school was nominated for election as one of the directors at the annual meeting of the state guild to be held in Chippendale.

Placards have been placed in the windows of many stores asking persons to step inside the store and sign a petition for a five cent fare from Chelsea to Boston, the same as from other cities.

LEXINGTON

The Hancock Congregational church has elected these officers: Pastor, the Rev. George Edward Martin, D. D.; clerk, James P. Prince; treasurer, E. S. Emery; deacons, Arthur L. Graves, E. S. Emery, Frederick G. Jones and William C. Stickle; deaconesses, Mrs. L. A. Burr, Mrs. Willard C. Hill and Mrs. Edward P. Merriam; organist, J. F. Donahoe; music director, George W. Buck; superintendent of Sunday school, Willard C. Hill; superintendent of primary department, Miss Henrietta W. Locke; president Woman's Association, Mrs. John N. Morse; president Men's Club, E. A. Bayley.

WINCHESTER

Under the direction of Choir Master J. A. Wilson the choir of 35 male voices of the Church of the Epiphany, Episcopal, will give a concert Saturday night in the town hall. Among the songs there will be a number of old ballads which will be illustrated by living picture tableaux posed by some of the young ladies of the parish.

At a special meeting of the deliberative assembly to be held in the high school assembly hall tonight, the report of the metropolitan plan commission will be explained by J. Randolph Coolidge of the commission.

DORCHESTER

The trustees of Boston University have accepted the offer made by the Acadia Club for the Chadwick estate on Cushing avenue and the directors have decided to furnish a home at once as a clubhouse for Masons.

The Everett Aid Association of Everett lodge, A. O. U. W., have elected for their new officers the following: President, Edward E. Whidden; vice-president, P. I. Minard; secretary and treasurer, F. G. Smith.

LYNN

Lynn's first real auto show is being held this week in the Oxford garage, in Broad street, and is attracting considerable attention from the auto loving element.

On Monday evening, Feb. 12, the fourth annual dance of the James Phelan Sons Mutual Benefit Association, will be held in Odd Fellows hall, corner of Summer and Market streets.

QUINCY

The trustees of the Thomas Crane library have organized with the Rev. E. C. Butler as chairman, Charles N. Baxter, secretary, and Henry McGrath, treasurer.

RANDOLPH

Exercises in observance of Dickens centenary were held at the Prescot school Thursday afternoon. Those taking part were: Edith Ladd, Russell Towns, Theodore Luddington, Louise Mayo, Kenneth Hutchinson, Harold Kane, Adelaide Murphy, Anna Brady, Mary Clark, Lillian Dacey, Anna Leahy, Hattie Neary, Isabel Dolan, Alice Desmond and Mary O'Leary.

ABINGTON

Court Abington. Foresters of America held a novelty party in Standish hall Thursday evening. The committee in charge was Walter Gillis, Owen Gallagher and Napoleon Bomlardier. The Y. M. C. A. will hold a musical entertainment in Standish hall this evening at which the Schubert quartet and Miss Mary Clark, reader, will appear.

WAKEFIELD CLASS ELECTIONS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Seniors of the high school have elected Theodore Cram as president, William McKie as vice-president and Miss Dorothy Cate, secretary and treasurer. The juniors have chosen: Edward Hazen, Walton, president, and Miss Emily Preston, secretary and treasurer.

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OAKWOOD BLVD., 855—For rent, light furnished room, steam heat, electric transportation; references. Oakland 1881.

BOARD AND ROOMS—CHICAGO

WANTED—A few more members in a Women's Home Club, under experienced, competent management; experience light and all shared alike; location, Hyde Park district; good transportation; references exchanged. Address E 2, Monitor Office, Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

BOARD AND ROOMS—LOS ANGELES

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS with first-class table board. 247 East Adams St., Los Angeles.

AGENTS—CALIFORNIA

WHITE LOS ANGELES, CAL., 423 HYUN BLVD., W. A. UHLE, if you want agent or any service on Pacific Coast; references; bonded Notary Public.

RESORTS—FLORIDA

WHERE TO MARKET

W. G. & H. C. RUSSELL

Dealers in PROVISIONS, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, ETC.
BUTTER, EGGS AND GAME—HIGH GRADE GOODS A SPECIALTY
139 PORTLAND STREET, BOSTON

RHODES BROS. CO.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
IMPORTERS AND RECEIVERS ON COMMISSION.
438 to 444 Tremont St., 170 to 174 Mass. Ave., 236 to 260 Warren St. (Rox. district), 10 and 11 Harvard Sq., Brookline, BOSTON.

PORTER'S MARKET

149-151 SUMMER STREET, NEAR SOUTH STATION.
COMPLETE LINE OF BEEF, LAMB, POULTRY, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, FRESH VEGETABLES, FRUITS
Deliveries—Phone 1800 Oxford. Send for Booklet.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS
WHY DO they all say, "As good as Mother's SAUCE?" SAUCE'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS have received thirteen highest American and European awards.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4350 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Sharp & Fyfe's Market

Give us a TRIAL
Beef, Pork, Lamb, Poultry, Etc.
Mail orders filled. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
132 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Bargains in Used Instruments
Credlin Mahogany Player.....\$75
Mahogany Piano.....\$100
Mahogany Augus.....\$125
Miller Square Piano.....\$150
Vibrono Upright Piano.....\$175
Homer Upright Piano, nearly new.....\$100
Easy terms if desired.

TEL-ELECTRIC CO.
403 BOYLSTON STREET
Calvin Ball 15 Cents Everywhere

A Toy for a Cate in the shape of a cat, for the amusement of your cat or kitten. Cate will last for years. Will save you the cost of a new cat. Amusing and an Exercise.

WIRE WORKS
CHENEY BIGELOW
WIRE WORKS
Bank and Office Railings
Elevator Enclosures
TEL. 1280. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

LAWYERS
MacNEILL, BIRD, MacDonald & Bayfield, Solicitors, Bank of Toronto Building, Vancouver, B. C.
Z. LEWIS DALBY
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
621-622 Bond Street, Washington, D. C.
Departmental practice a specialty

VIRGIL H. CLYMER
THOMAS W. DIXON
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
600 Onondaga Bank Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.
DEAN & CUSHMAN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
18 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer
PUNSUATUNNEY, PA.
FRANK C. ROGERS
Attorney at Law
5 North La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

WILLIAM E. FRER
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
Room 1111, Ashland Block, CHICAGO.
DR. C. FRANKLIN HARTT
1006 Masonic Temple,
Phone Central 5841. CHICAGO.

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor
218 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.
WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

H. S. DERBY, Lawyer
SACRAMENTO, CAL., All Valley Points.
ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
PHELPS WYMAN
Landscape Engineer, Minneapolis.
Parks and Private Grounds.

AGENTS WANTED
AGENTS WANTED—either sex, sell quick selling household necessity. Nets 100% profit. Buy and sell by mail. Devoting all or spare time. Be your own boss—start now. Write for particulars and free sample. MRS. C. D. LUDLAP MFG. CO., Bloomington, Ill.

LIVE AGENTS earn \$5 to \$25 daily selling our new \$5 auto specialty; high-class guaranteed article; particulars free. ROOPER SPECIALTY CO., 35 State St., Boyne City, Mich.

AGENTS—\$35 week for 2 hrs. work a day selling wonderful new household necessity; new selling plan with free advertisement; ing done at COLLETT MFG. CO., B. H. Amsterdam, N. Y.

IF YOU ARE EARNING less than \$35 weekly we want to hear from you. New agents' article. DUDLEY CO., Box 17, Ware, Mass., Dept. 1.

WANTED—Women agents in every city to sell our toilet preparation; good com. E. BURNHAM, 26 W. Washington St., Chicago.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISING
MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS
GOODRICH'S
"Guide to Memorizing Music,"
"Music as a Language,"
"Complete Musical Analysis,"
"Analytical Harmony,"
"Art of Song,"
"Theory of Interpretation."

Alfred John Goodrich
PARIS, FRANCE—SQUARE SAINT PIERRE
DINAND.
Instruction in all music branches.

BOARD AND ROOMS—LONDON
WELL-RECOMMENDED, select, homely, board-residence; good references; close to tube. MISS GILL, 25 Elgin Crescent, Baywater, London W., England.

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A Toy for a Cate in the shape of a cat, for the amusement of your cat or kitten. Cate will last for years. Will save you the cost of a new cat. Amusing and an Exercise.

WIRE WORKS
CHENEY BIGELOW
WIRE WORKS
Bank and Office Railings
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TEL. 1280. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
PHELPS WYMAN
Landscape Engineer, Minneapolis.
Parks and Private Grounds.

AGENTS WANTED
AGENTS WANTED—either sex, sell quick selling household necessity. Nets 100% profit. Buy and sell by mail. Devoting all or spare time. Be your own boss—start now. Write for particulars and free sample. MRS. C. D. LUDLAP MFG. CO., Bloomington, Ill.

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"Analytical Harmony,"
"Art of Song,"
"Theory of Interpretation."

Alfred John Goodrich
PARIS, FRANCE—SQUARE SAINT PIERRE
DINAND.
Instruction in all music branches.

BOARD AND ROOMS—LONDON
WELL-RECOMMENDED, select, homely, board-residence; good references; close to tube. MISS GILL, 25 Elgin Crescent, Baywater, London W., England.

Most Famous Market in the World



FANEUIL HALL MARKET. LENGTH 500 FEET. WIDTH 50 FEET.

SHATTUCK & JONES

TELEPHONE 1457 RICHMOND. NO. 128 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

ISAAC LOCKE & CO.

97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS
Special attention given family orders

TRAVEL
HIGH CLASS TOUR—Italy to England; moderate price; exceptional advantages. Mrs. W. M. HURT, Woburn, Mass., Tel. 288-1.

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WHERE TO MARKET
WHERE TO MARKET
WHERE TO MARKET

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc.—POTATOES
Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable, in ONE PECK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHT.

Major produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the crop. Thus you get the CREAM of the Car, the CREAM of the Crop, the CREAM of the State.

25 and 26 B. & M. Produce Market.
CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Classified Advertisements

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2. Space is not given under this classification for persons wanted to handle goods on commission or for soliciting business patronage.

CENTRAL STATES CENTRAL STATES CENTRAL STATES SOUTHERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
AVIATOR—Young man would like position with company or private party; have technical course in aeronautics; experienced. R. L. HUGH SMITH, 2018 Calumet Ave., Chicago.

BOOKKEEPER, first-class, desires evening work; reasonable. R. PARKER, 574 W. 21st St., Chicago. Tel. Lawndale 5764.

BOY (15) attending Hyde Park high school desires work after school and Saturday. FREDERICK HARTING, 607 Washington Ave., Chicago.

CERICAL POSITION wanted by middle-aged man; 20 years in R. R. service; freight clerk, cashier, bookkeeper or general inside office work. A. W. STEWART, 1025 Greenwood Ter., Chicago.

CUTTER OR READY-MADE TAILOR—desires situation in special-order house; some experience in special-order work; salary no object. RUDOLPH KRAL, 3613 Congress St., Chicago.

EMBOSSE—Gold book stamper, understands all work in bindery, 15 years foreign and domestic experience. C. F. WILKINSON, 3028 E. 74th Pl., D. 2, Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT wanted from 3 to 6 p. m. by man of fair education; reliable and willing. H. A. CRANSTON, 212 W. North Ave., Chicago.

ENGINEER, steam and electrical, best references, wants position. JOHN KANTZ, 3613 Congress St., Chicago.

EXECUTIVE—Financial and selling experience; desire connection representative of good business; compensation and possibilities limited only by ability and application. H. J. CARROLL, 401 E. Lake Street, Chicago.

FARMER—Young man (20) desires position on farm; one year agricultural college; any section United States. C. H. PARK, 1000 E. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.

FARMER, experienced single man, desires position on grain or stock farm. W. D. WISEMAN, 5943 Calumet Ave., Chicago.

FARM HELP—Intelligent and strictly temperate colored man wishes position as gardener and general man; understands care poultry, cows, fruit trees, shrubbery; thoroughly competent; anxious to learn new methods; salary to start \$15 per week; references from last employer; prefer position on the north shore between Wilmette and Lake Forest; apply by letter only. Address: WILLIAM SMITH, Lake Forest, Ill., P. O. Box 561.

GARDENER and handy man wants position on gentleman's place; please reply by letter. WM. LIND, 1030 W. Superior St., Cleveland, O.

HOTEL CLERK wishes position; experienced young man; good appearance; well qualified, trustworthy; age 25; single. EMERSON JONES, P. O. Box 298, Salem, Mass.

HOTEL CLERK wants position; 10 years experience; employed at present; desire a change. A. HULTZ, The Dunbar, Longwood, N. Y.

MAN, young, well educated, desires position where there is opportunity for advancement. GEORGE HOWARD PERGUSON, 1121 W. 11th St., Alexandria, Mo.

MAN (young) (18) with some experience in electrical trade, EDWIN PRIES, 7422 Jeffery Ave., Chicago.

MAN, 12 years' experience in all lines of heavy machinery, wants employment; married; would go to California. CHAS. W. BAKER, 730 St. Peter St., St. Paul, Minn.

MAN AND WIFE desire position together on gentleman's place; man as gardener, thoroughly understands horses, cattle and chickens; wife first-class laundress and good plain cook; no children; can go anywhere. CHAS. N. BAY, Gates Mill O., R. F. D.

CENTRAL STATES CENTRAL STATES CENTRAL STATES SOUTHERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
HOME MAKER—Woman of education and refinement, capable of any responsibility; A1 references. MRS. C. KING, 1548 Tribune Bldg., Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER—Experienced Swedish woman desires position as housekeeper in family where members are employed; also experienced seamstress. MISS LOUISE FRANKSON, 2940 Evanston Ave., Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER—Experienced, practical attendant, A1 references, wishes position. MRS. C. MERRILL, 353 S. Normal Parkway, Chicago.

INFANTS' CARETAKER, thoroughly competent woman, 15 years experience, desires position; \$12 per week. MISS R. FRANKSON, 5533 Lexington Ave., Chicago.

LAUNDRESS, colored, wants employment; will do cooking, sewing or care for children. MRS. CHAS. VOSBURGH, 1818 North Dearborn St., Chicago.

LAUNDRY WORK or cleaning wanted by day; city references. ADELE RANDEL, 2215 E. 39th St., Cleveland, O.

MAID—Colored woman wants work day or week; would take small wages and housekeeping rooms; South Side preferred; good references. MRS. L. PLENTY, 5012 W. 83rd St., Chicago.

MAID desires position as general maid or waitress in refined family. MISS E. R. RULER, 4100 St. Ferdinand Ave., St. Louis.

MIDDLE-AGED LADY, educated, refined, excellent reader, wishes position; will mend, darn and assist with work; small remuneration. MRS. ANNA WEST, SOUTH BABCOCK, 464 St. James Pl., Chicago.

NEEDLEWORK—Wanted by young lady, embroidery work of any kind, by day or week; experienced. MARTHA SENGSTOCK, 938 Wilson Ave., Chicago.

SEAMSTRESS, capable, desires work in private family; references. MRS. MARY MONTGOMERY, 4411 Dearborn Ave., Chicago.

SECRETARY, educated, refined, good business address, wants position in Chicago; private secretary; clerical or other suitable employment. T. A. LYON, 518 Union Ave., Saginaw W. S. Mich.

STENOGRAPHER, good knowledge of bookkeeping, conscientious, desires position in Detroit. LILLIAN THOMSON, 1453 Wabash Ave., Detroit, Mich.

TOLLE—SPECIALIST, experienced, wishes position in high-class parlor; references exchanged. SUSAN T. THOMSON, 1964 Park Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

TYPIST-MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR—Familiar with any kind of clerical or general office work. MINNIE M. SCHLACHT, 3055 E. 79th St., Cleveland, O.

ATTENDANT-MAN wishes position with elderly couple or lady; can take full charge; good references. MRS. M. LOUISE CURRY, 509 Mount St., Dayton, O.

COMPANION—Lady of refinement and trustworthiness, wishes position; would act as attendant or

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMAL

COMPANION—Woman of culture and refinement wants position as companion lady; best references given and required. **W. W. WOODWARD, 510 E. 12th st., Alhambra, N. Y.**

COMPANION—Wanted by refined lady position as companion; neat, trustworthy, very adaptable and cheerful disposition; best references. **MRS. J. W. G. FARLING, G. D., Arden, N. Y.**

COOK—Position wanted in small private family by colored woman; no washing; reference. **MRS. MARIE, STUART, 2222 1st av., New York.**

DRESSMAKER—experienced making, altering, remodeling wishes employment. **MRS. ANNA BRENNAN, 230 13th st., New York.**

DRESSMAKER, 7 years' experience

MISS LILLIAN LOWE, 1128 Reception
Building, 2nd floor, New York City.
Dances. **MRS. GARDNER**, 10 W. 31st
New York city.

DRESSMAKER wishes employment
thoroughly capable style. **ET. EMMA**
Dress, 116 W. 116th St., New
York City.

FILING CLERK, rectify, install or
change; familiar with up-to-date method
office details; references. **MRS E. E.**
CERA, 101 W. 94th St., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER-Position wanted
in private home; experience; another
want is kept, by Alsatian who has pre-
ferences and understands fine dress-
ing. Address **MARIE ROYKUN**, 9
14th St., Room 3, New York.

GOVERNESS-Read young lady
wishes position as nurse; governess; qualified to teach beginners French and music.

able to sew neatly. MISS JANE PIERCE
652 Photomac av., Buffalo, N. Y.

HUSBAND—Cultured woman,
perfectly educated, wants position
as managing housekeeper or where b
ness and executive ability is needed. G
TRUE MARCY, 17 Barrett st., Scheher

LAUNDRESS, colored, desires washin
to take home; will call and deliver sa
best references. LOUISE REYER, 68
135d st., New York city.

HUSBAND—Englishman, wants position
washing; plain cooking; one or two pers
whole or part day; half day Sundays.
PAULINE PHILLIPS, 34 West 138th st.
New York.

HUSBAND GOVERNESS desires cha
of colored two children, not over 10 y
old, preferably boys; assist with les

out of school; references. Address **MISS FRANK**, 128 Manhattan st., New York city.

WALSWOMAN in millinery line, experienced; well preferred; N. Y. city preferred; all branches. **EMMA L. BUS**, Craigville, Orange Co., N. Y.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced hand work all kinds, desires employment; also crocheting. Address **JOHN SCHMIDT**, East 101st st., New York.

SECRETARY or companion, young man, wants position; will travel; refer **OLIVIA H. CASE**, 94 17th st., Bun N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, refined and experienced in office work, nice position; preferably in uptown of **MISS KATE STEELE**, 400 W. 57th st.

STENOGRAPHER who can handle correspondence; capable taking entire charge of small office; references furnished by former employers. **ANNA M. BROWN**, West 122d St., New York City.

TEACHER with long rooming, successful office experience, fully satisfactory to present employer, desires position where efficiency and faithfulness will be responsible advancement. **LOUISE R. BROWN**, 100 West 122d St., New York City.

TEACHING GOVERNANCE, Frenchman, taking entire care, seeks position of unquestionable references; state partial in letter. **MISS BERRY**, 237 W. 24th New York City.

TUTOR - Competent American French teacher wants employment. **Parlman** teaches; tutoring for college, conversational.

MRS. M. FANCHER, 111 West 82d
New York City.

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

CYLINDER PRESSMAN wanted; one understands halftones, make ready thoroughly capable of taking care of a Address TOM JONES ART PUB Pugh bldg., Cincinnati, O.

FARM HAND wanted; state terms, references supplied in letter. F. M. R. INSON, Metamora, Ill.

MAN and WIFE wanted; \$4000 year and good home on farm in Twinish O.; capable; references required. Add.

MRS. J. C. HERRICK, 1739 Euclid
Cleveland, O.

PRESSMAN—Wanted, litho pressman, material preferred; steady work on high class signs and plates, stating wages, no. of years in the AMERICAN ART WORKS, CLEVELAND, O.

SALESMAN—Wanted, one first-class to solicit for the Cross Reference Bible in every community; excellent terms; commission or salary. **CROSS REFERENCE BIBLE CO.**, Campaign, I. I.

SALESMEN—To sell the Blackboard Typewriter; good positions for good men. Call upon the writer manager **THE BENDELSERFER TYPEWRITER CO.**, 220 Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.

SALESMEN wanted for Wisconsin, Minn.

YORK, Nebraska. Kansas, Minnesota.
YORK: state age, experience, salary, references. J. N. & MARTIN, 3905 Cal-
ave., Chicago.

SOLICITORS wanted: \$3 day salary
commission; men or women in any lo-
city. MANUFACTURERS' DISTRIBUT-
AGENCY, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER-Competent lady book-
keeper wanted. State references, age,
salary expected. Answer by letter only.
J. ANDERSON, 426 S. Michigan B-
Chicago.

CLERK-Wanted, girl or woman to
bakery store. CHRISTIAN DIETZ, 292
Ashland ave., Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER and cook wanted; who prefers good home with all conveniences to large salary; no children. HUNN MORRISON, 906¹/₂ Tilson pl., HUNN III.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted at once; competent woman; steady position; 30 to 40 years of age preferred; good wages. CHAS. H. BOWLES, box 236, Villa Grange, CHICAGO, ILL.

HOUSEWORK GIRL—Strong, competent, wanted; no washing; all conveniences. M. MACDONALD, 1000 N. Grange, ILL. Phone La Grange 990-L.

LAUNDRESS wanted, competent, family of 2; one who will take work for MRS. CHARLES H. McCAULEY, 6006 N. LAUREL, CHICAGO, ILL.

MAID wanted by Feb. 15, reliable, no washing, for general housework; no laundress.

good wages; family of 4; small house; no
ALBERT E. LOMBARD, 3832 7th Ward
black, 30 years, 5' 10", 150 lbs., 10-10-1900.
MAID wanted for general household
one wanting good home more than wa
2 in family; clean about work, exp
dependable, reliable, references. MISS E
FRAID.
MAID wanted to assist with housew
no washing; small family; good hom
M. MINOR, 614 W. Flat st., 2d flat,
Cago. Normal 2386.
SKIRT and dress operators wanted.
ply by letter only. APEX SKIRT
Limo Co.
SOLICITORS wanted; \$1 day salary
commission; men or women in any in
lty. MANUFACTURERS' DISTRIBUT
AGENCY, St. Louis, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
ACCOUNTANT (28), married, seeks responsible position; highly indorsed credentials; long experience. C. SCHNACK JR., 239 S. Main st., Akron, O.

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

SPECIALTIES ARE CONSPICUOUS IN A QUIET MARKET

Tone Is Easier but Business Is Very Narrow and Volume Small—Local Coppers Reflect Metal Conditions

LONDON IRREGULAR

Marked weakness in Canadian Pacific at the opening of the New York stock market this morning was about the only feature of the trading. However, Canadian Pacific frequently shows early loss followed usually by recovery later. The stock was under pressure in London which influenced the lower opening in New York. It recovered a good part of the loss during the first half hour.

The general market was slightly easier at the opening and during the early sales. American Agricultural Chemical was an exception, making a slight advance. Bethlehem Steel preferred was particularly heavy.

Local coppers continued to reflect the improved condition of the metal market. Moderate advances were made by Lake Copper, Copper Range, Franklin and other issues.

A firmer tendency was shown by stocks toward midday but business continued extremely quiet. Some of the specialties attracted most attention. Western Union, after opening off 1/4 at 83 1/2, sold above 85. Louisville and Nashville was quite strong. It opened off 1/2 at 151 1/2 and advanced 1 1/2. Great Northern preferred opened unchanged at 128 1/2 and rose nearly 2 points. The Central Leather issues had a good advance. American Writing Paper also was in demand.

Bethlehem Steel preferred opened off 1/4 at 59 and recovered fractionally. Mackay Companies opened up 1/2 at 81 and continued strong.

Franklin on the local exchange opened up 3/4 at 12 1/2 and sold above 13. Mohawk was up 1/2 at 53 1/2. Osceola was up 1/2 at 109 1/2. Quincy opened up a point at 76 and continued to improve. Tamarack opened up 2 points at 29, reacted and again advanced. Wolverine was up 1/2 at 79 1/2.

LONDON—The securities markets in the late dealings were heavy in tone with a drooping tendency.

Taking of profits was responsible for a reaction in gilt-edged investments and home rails were uncertain and weaker.

Dealings in Americans were professional and the trading was checked on the curb owing to unfavorable weather. Canadian Pacific left off at the lowest.

Covering of shorts influenced a rally in Mexican railway securities. Further improvement was scored in Nicaraguan bonds. Mines finished easier and the continental bourses closed weak.

SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND ROAD

The railroad commission has approved sworn estimate of Southern New England railroad of total cost of constructing its railroad in the counties of Hampden and Worcester. Capital stock to the amount of at least 50 per cent of estimated cost has been subscribed by responsible parties and 20 per cent of par value of each share has been actually paid in.

The board further certifies that authority for construction of railroad across highways and other ways in the counties in which road is located has been obtained. Way is now opened for beginning work of actual construction.

BOSTON LOANING RATES

Loaning rates for stock this morning were: Amalgamated 3, Telephone 1, Steel 3 and 2, Union Pacific 3, Lake 3, Utah Copper 2 per cent.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair; continued cold tonight and Saturday; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Saturday; continued cold.

The disturbance that was central yesterday morning over New Mexico has moved eastward and is now central over Louisiana. It is producing cloudy and unsettled weather, with light rain, in the lower Mississippi valley. Pleasant weather prevails in other sections east of the Rocky mountains. The temperature continues low in the northern districts, but is rising slowly in the southern tier of states from North Dakota eastward to Maine. It is 30 to 35 degrees below zero in the upper Mississippi valley and 5 to 10 degrees below in the northern portions of New York and New England.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 1112 noon 10
Average temperature yesterday, 28 1-2.

IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo 12 Albany 28
Nantucket 10 Pittsburgh 18
New York 30 Chicago 14
Washington 36 St. Louis 12
Philadelphia 34 Denver 24
San Francisco 52 Portland, Me. 28

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:50 High water 4:35 p. m.
Sun sets 5:07 Low water 1:12
Length of day, 10:17

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

Stocks	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 3/4
Am Ar Chem	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 3/4
Am Ar Chem pf.	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
Am Beet Sugar	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/2	55 3/4
Am Can	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 3/4
Am Car Foundry	51	51 1/2	51	51 1/2
Am Car Foundry pf.	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/2	115 3/4
Am Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 3/4
Am Express	210	210 1/2	210	210 1/2
Am Loco pf.	104	104 1/2	104	104 1/2
Am Malt pf.	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 3/4
Am Smelting	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/2	71 3/4
Am Smelting pf.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 3/4
Am Sugar	118 1/2	118 3/4	118 1/2	118 3/4
Am T & T	140	140 1/2	140	140 1/2
Am Writing Paper	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Anaconda	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/2	35 3/4
Atchafalaya	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 3/4
Atchafalaya pf.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 3/4
Baldwin Loco pf.	103	103 1/2	103	103 1/2
Balt & Ohio	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
Beth Steel	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	59	59 1/2	59	59 1/2
Brooklyn R T	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 3/4
Butterick	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Canadian Pacific	228 1/2	228 3/4	228 1/2	228 3/4
Central Leather	18	18 1/2	18	18 1/2
Central Leather pf.	87	87 1/2	87	87 1/2
Ches & Ohio	70 1/2	70 3/4	70 1/2	70 3/4
Chi M & St Paul	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 3/4
Chi & N West	141 1/2	141 3/4	141 1/2	141 3/4
Chino	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4
Con Gas	139 1/2	139 3/4	139 1/2	139 3/4
Danville	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 3/4
Gen Motor Co pf.	75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/2	75 3/4
Goldfield	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 3/4
Erie	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Erie 1st pf.	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 3/4
Erie 2d pf.	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/4
Gen Electric	156 1/2	156 3/4	156 1/2	156 3/4
Gen Corp	128 1/2	128 3/4	128 1/2	128 3/4
Home State	89	89 1/2	89	89 1/2
Inter-Met	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4
Int Marine	21	21 1/2	21	21 1/2
Kan City So	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4
Lehigh Valley	158 1/2	158 3/4	158 1/2	158 3/4
L & N	151 1/2	151 3/4	151 1/2	151 3/4
Mackay Cos	81	81 1/2	81	81 1/2
Mackay Cos pf.	70	70 1/2	70	70 1/2
Manhattan	137	137 1/2	137	137 1/2
Miami	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
M St P & St M	131 1/2	131 3/4	131 1/2	131 3/4
Missouri Pacific	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 3/4
Nat Biscuit	147 1/2	147 3/4	147 1/2	147 3/4
Nat Biscuit pf.	128 1/2	128 3/4	128 1/2	128 3/4
Nat Biscuit pf.	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/2	54 3/4
Nat Biscuit pf.	108	108 1/2	108	108 1/2
N R O & M 2d pf.	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
Nevada Cons	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 3/4
N Y Central	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/2	111 3/4
Northern Pacific	116 1/2	116 3/4	116 1/2	116 3/4
Ontario & Western	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 3/4
Pacific Mail	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 3/4
Pacific T & T	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
Pennsylvania	122 1/2	122 3/4	122 1/2	122 3/4
Peoples Gas	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/2	106 3/4
Pitts C & St L	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
Philadelphia Co	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2	105 3/4
Ray Cons Copper	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4
Reading	157 1/2	157 3/4	157 1/2	157 3/4
Republic	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Republic Steel	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4
Rock Island	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Rock Island pf.	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 3/4
Sears Roebuck	148 1/2	148 3/4	148 1/2	148 3/4
Southern Pacific	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Southern Ry	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Southern Ry pf.	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 1/2	72 3/4
St L & F 2d pf.	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 3/4
Tennessee Copper	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 3/4
Twin City Rap Tr	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2	105 3/4
Texas Company	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4
Third Ave W	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
Toledo St L & W pf	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 3/4
Union Pacific	163 1/2	163 3/4	163 1/2	163 3/4
Univ'd Typewr	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 3/4
Utah Copper	61 1/2	61 3/4	61 1/2	61 3/4
Utah Copper pf.	61 1/2	61 3/4	61 1/2	61 3/4
U S Steel	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
U S Steel pf.	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 3/4
U S Steel pf.	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
Western Maryland	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/2	57 3/4
Western Union	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/2	83 3/4
Westinghouse	70 1/2	70 3/4	70 1/2	70 3/4
Wheeling & L E	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/2	5 3/4
W & L E 1st pf.	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
W & L E 2d pf.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB

Stocks	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 3/4
Boston City	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2
Boston City pf.	74 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/2
Begole	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	92 1/2	92 1/4	92 1/2
Chief	92 1/2	92 1/4	92 1/2
Contra	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2
Davis-Daly	62 1/2	62 1/4	62 1/2
Eagle & Copper	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
First Nat Bank	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2
Humboldt	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2
Houghton	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2
Kenner	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2
La Rose	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2
Laramie	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2
Majestic	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/2
Nevada	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2
Nevada-Douglas	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2
Porcupine Northern	92 1/2	92 1/4	92 1/2
Ray Central	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
Rhode Island Coal	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2
Silver Leaf	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2
Southwestern	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2
Stout Lake	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2
Union Verde	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/2

ELECTRIC MEN AT LUNCHEON

Attendance again went beyond the 300 mark at Boston's fourth weekly electrical luncheon, which took place at noon today at the American house. Electrical men from Boston's telephone, street railway and light companies and supply stores heard an address by Albert F. Ganz, professor of electrical engineering at Stevens Institute of Technology, on "Electrolysis."

NEW EQUIPMENT FOR ROCK ISLAND

CHICAGO—Plans for large equipment purchases by the Rock Island Company to meet its requirements for 1912 have just been completed. Orders comprise 50 new locomotives, 48 new steel cars for passenger service and 4940 freight cars of various types.

DIVIDEND PASSED NOTWITHSTANDING BETTER PROFITS

Stockholders of U. S. Motors Company this morning received a circular from Benjamin Briscoe, president of the corporation, explaining why the directors recently decided to pass the preferred dividend. Mr. Briscoe says: "For the first five months of the fiscal year our company and its manufacturing departments have made a substantial profit and it is worthy of note that though this period is conceded to be the leanest in the entire automobile season, the profits are greater than those made heretofore during any like period."

"The accounts payable for merchandise are almost \$1,500,000 less than they were six months ago."

"The number of cars sold during the first five months of the fiscal year was 6512, as against 4483 cars sold during the corresponding period of the previous year. This is an increase of 45 per cent this year. The company has contracts with 1503 dealers as against 1043 dealers which sold our goods last year. The number of cars contracted for by this year's dealers is by more than 25 per cent in excess of the number contracted for the previous year."

"The facts cited in the foregoing demonstrate that our business has improved and is in better shape than ever before. Notwithstanding this your directors have deemed it for the best interests of all concerned not to declare a dividend payable at this time."

The United States Motor Company says as follows for the fiscal year ended July 31 last:

	Debit	Credit
Net profits	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Interest on loans	718,750	718,750
Balance for dividends	\$850,500	\$1,700,540
Preferred dividend	738,411	170,682
Surplus	\$112,089	\$2,201,221
Previous surplus	1,428,320	1,428,320
Total surplus	\$1,540,409	\$841,011
Inventory	1,086,670	132,659
Profit and loss, sur.	\$453,739	\$973,570

*Increase.

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str City of Memphis, Savannah, with 73 bxs grape fruit, 191 bxs oranges.
Str Grecian, Philadelphia, with 45 bxs dates, 230 bxs macaroni, 50 bks sweet potatoes.
Str James S Whitney, New York, brought 20 bxs beans, 453 bxs grape fruit, 110 bxs dates, 54 cts pineapples, 716 bxs macaroni.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples 892 barrels, cranberries 38 barrels, Florida oranges 191 boxes, California oranges 3156 boxes, lemons 354 boxes, pineapples 54 crates, raisins 8 boxes, figs 11 boxes, dates 155 boxes, peanuts 250 bags, potatoes 10,030 bushels, sweet potatoes 147 barrels, onions 1357 bushels.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 1632 packages, last year 1848 packages.

Boston Prices

Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents \$5.70@6.00 in wood, clear \$4.20@4.80, winter wheat patents \$4.75@5.10, straight \$4.30@4.80, clear \$4.20@4.50, Kansas hard winter patents in job \$5.50@5.60, in job 10 to 25 to 35c higher, rye flour \$5.10 @5.80, Graham flour \$4.05@4.80.
Corn—Carlots, on spot, steamer yellow 70c, No. 3 yellow 70c, new yellow 70c, to ship from the West, all rail, No. 2 yellow 70c@71c, No. 3 yellow 70c@71c, new yellow 70c@71c.
Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 62c, No. 2 61c, No. 3 60c, to ship from the West, 38 to 40 lbs clipped white 61c@62c, 36 to 38 lbs 60c@61c, 34 to 36 lbs 60c@61c.
Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding corn meal \$1.42@1.46, 100-lb bag, granulated \$3.90@4.05, bolted \$3.80@3.95, oatmeal, rolled \$5.65@5.90 bbl, cut and ground \$2.50@2.60.
Milled—To ship from the mills, all rail, bran, spring \$30.75@31.25, winter \$31.63@31.50, middlings \$30.50@32.50, mixed feed \$31.50@32.50, red dog \$33.50, cottonseed meal \$29.50@31.25, hominy feed \$32.40, linseed meal \$40, stock feed \$31.50, gluten feed \$33.40.
Hay and straw—Western, No. 1 \$26.50 @27.50, No. 2 \$23.50@25, No. 3 \$18 @20.50, No. 1 Canadian \$25.50@26, straw, rye \$21@22, cut \$10.50@11.
Butter—Northern creamery, 37@38c; western creamery, 37@38c.
Eggs—Fancy nearby hennery, 44@46c; eastern, best, 42c; western, 42@43c; Beans—Pea, choice, per bu., \$2.65@2.70; medium, choice, hand picked, \$2.55 @2.65; California small white, \$2.85@2.95; yellow eyes, best \$2.50@2.60; red kidneys, choice, \$3.25@3.30.
Potatoes—Mains, per 2-bu. bag, \$2.40 @2.50; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per bushel, \$1.50@1.75.
Onions—Conn. river, 100-lb bag, \$3 @3.50; York state, per 100-lb bag, \$3 @3.50.
Apples—Per bbl, \$1.50@4.
Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$2@2.50; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl., \$6.50 @7.
Car Plant Purchase
CHICAGO—Western Steel Car & Foundry has paid \$1,100,000 for Illinois Car & Equipment Company's plant, which it has operated under lease and on which it has spent \$2,000,000 for improvements and extensions. Output is 60 cars daily.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

SEÑOR CANALEJAS RETURNS STRONGER IN SPANISH CRISIS

Prime Minister Recalled Continues Upon Settled Lines Which Seem to Guide Successive Governments

EARLY HOPES FAIL

(Special to the Monitor.)
MADRID—It is impossible to get up a great deal of interest in Spanish political crises. In a country where governments are "made," the resignation of a minister has a very different meaning to a resignation in a country where he is the holder of a popular mandate.

The advent of Señor Canalejas to office roused great hopes. Here, it was said, was a minister who had come to try conclusions with the religious orders, and to prove that the state in Spain was stronger than the Vatican.

Cynical people remarked that this sort of thing had happened before and that the only change caused by a change of ministry was a change of names. Something very like this has proved the truth. The question of the religious orders is still unsolved. The Canalejas ministry has pursued what is commonly called the even tenor of its way and nothing particular has happened.

Premier Avoided Struggle

The failure of Señor Canalejas to achieve anything has been attributed to the Portuguese revolution. It has been said that to have attempted any great political changes at such a moment would have been to court a revolution in Madrid as well as in Lisbon. This may deceive those who are willing to be deceived, but it will not deceive anybody else. The simple fact seems to be that Señor Canalejas has found it easier to pursue the policy of letting sleeping dogs lie than to plunge into the storm of a battle with the Vatican.

As has been pointed out in these columns over and over again, there is no serious revolutionary tendency in Spain. There are certain revolutionary elements, but they are without leadership and without organization. Those who have studied these elements most deeply are the most conscious that to attempt to fan them into action would be a policy fraught with much more danger to republicanism than to the monarchy.

The first step toward awakening Spain is education, and education on a much broader basis than that of primary schools. An electorate with political convictions and understanding would have to be created, or else the only change that would take place would be the change that so frequently does take place of King Log for King Stork.

Lines Are Understood

As it is, the political parties of Spain move in and out of office on certain understood lines. The government of the country goes on very much without reference to these changes. The campaign in the Riff would have taken place probably all the same if Señor Maura instead of Señor Canalejas had been prime minister, and if Señor Maura were to succeed Señor Canalejas tomorrow, no material change would take place in the relations of the government with the Vatican.

A riot takes place, attended, as riots are apt to be in Latin countries, with bloodshed. A Liberal minister determines to do what is known as make an example. The king intervenes and pardons the culprits. The prime minister immediately resigns.

The king consults the leaders of the Conservative party and the other Liberal groups. It is obvious that the Conservatives could hardly choose such an opportunity for a return to power, and so the prime minister is recalled. As a matter of fact, his recall makes him stronger than ever, for whatever Señor Canalejas may or may not have done, he has maintained the social peace of the country during a difficult chapter of Spanish history. Whether he has done it by sacrificing the policy he came into office nominally to fulfill, is altogether another thing.

SOUTH AFRICAN POSTS CHANGE

(Special to the Monitor.)
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—It has been decided that Mr. Malan, minister of education, and Colonel Leuchars, minister of commerce and industries, shall take over the additional portfolios of mines and public works respectively.

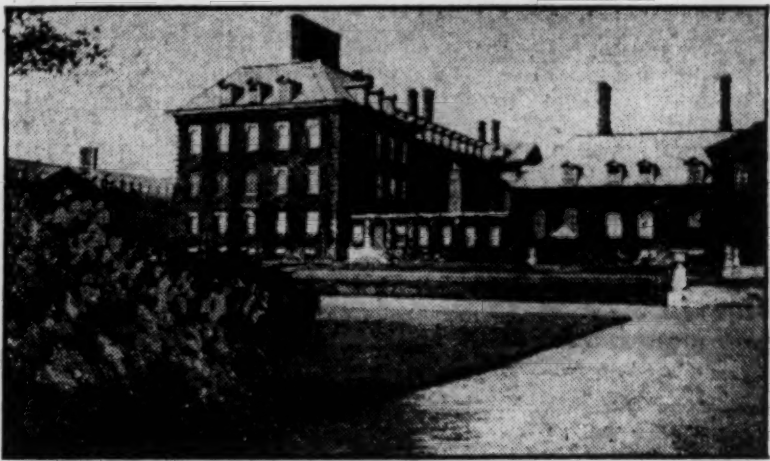
PRINCE OF MONACO VISITS SPAIN

(Special to the Monitor.)
MADRID, Spain—The Prince of Monaco has arrived here in response to an invitation from King Alfonso and the Royal Geographical Society of Spain, before whom he will deliver a lecture on oceanography, on which subject his highness is a well-known expert.

PORTUGAL HAS APPOINTED

(Special to the Monitor.)
LISBON—The Diário de Notícias announces the appointment of Senhor Bernardino Machado as Portuguese representative in Brazil. Senhor Machado, it will be remembered, was minister for foreign affairs in the provisional republican government, under the presidency of Senhor Braga.

FLOWERS OF MANY NATIONS PROMISED FOR ENGLISH SHOW



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Grounds of Chelsea hospital where the international flower show will take place

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—Most of the civilized world is to be put under requisition to supply the flowers for the royal international horticultural exhibition, which is to take place in May in the grounds of old Chelsea hospital, the home of the Chelsea pensioners, built by Christopher Wren in 1682.

The King has consented to open the exhibition and has presented a cup for competition. Four thousand pounds, 38 cups and innumerable medals will be given away in prizes. Flowers are coming from Holland, France, Belgium, Germany and Italy.

Japan is sending some interesting exhibits. The United States will be well to the fore and the colonies thoroughly represented, especially those of Canada and Australia. The prominent characteristic of the show will be the high quality of the exhibits rather than the specializing of any one class.

The largest tent, which is to cover nearly 3½ acres of ground, will be 45

feet high and 100,000 square feet in extent. The grounds of the royal hospital, including the Ranelagh gardens, extend over 21 acres. These will all be available for the flower show. A more suitable place for exhibiting flowers could not be found in London. The trees and grass lawns of Ranelagh will make a fine setting for the water and rock gardens. The wide shaded avenues which divide it from the hospital grounds are pleasant places for walking or sitting in on warm summer days.

The last international exhibition was held in London 46 years ago when eight classes for roses were sufficient to meet the demand. Today 26 classes are required in addition to novelty classes.

In 1866 rock and water gardens were never exhibited, and were very rare, even in private gardens. This year the groups of plants may measure 500 square feet; in 1866 the prize was given for the largest group, which was not permitted to include more than 20 roses in eight-inch pots.

NEW BENGAL WILL COMPRISE BENGALI-SPEAKING PEOPLES

King-Emperor by Modifying Partition Order Has Made Possible a Province Where Same Language Is Spoken, a Benefit Much Desired by Indian Service

(Special to the Monitor.)
BOMBAY, India—There is one aspect of the modification of the partition of Bengal announced by the King-Emperor at the Delhi durbar which may not have adequately been recognized, and that is the advantage of having a large province where the same language is spoken throughout.

The new Bengal will comprise within its limits the Bengali-speaking peoples, and thus the civil servant posted to that province will be concerned in mastering one native tongue only and not, as may happen in other provinces, several. India is a land of many languages and it is inevitable that many should often find within the limits of a single province: a matter causing considerable complication when it is remembered that the administration is carried out by provinces.

The manner in which this operates is pointed out in a striking way by the Times of India, taking the Bombay presidency as an example. Thus a young English officer is on arrival in India posted, say, to a Carnatic district. He at once applies himself to the study of the local vernacular, Canarese.

When he is beginning to become familiar with this new speech he is suddenly transferred to a Gujarati district to act for some other officer. Here he is ignorant of the local language, and as he knows that his stay in the district is merely temporary he makes no efforts to acquire a knowledge of it. On the return of the officer for whom he has been acting he is posted, say, to a Dec-

can district, where the language is Marathi.

It can easily be understood, in such circumstances, that he will be in no particular haste to learn the local tongue with any thoroughness. Efforts are made to reduce such transfers to a minimum, but the exigencies of the service often require them. There can be no doubt, however, that they contribute, together with other causes, to that smaller acquaintance with the vernacular which is said to prevail nowadays, and the advantage of the new arrangement in Bengal will, therefore, be all the more apparent.

Where a man knows that throughout the period of his service in India he will be required to gain a knowledge of only one vernacular, it may be expected that he will devote his energies to obtaining a thorough knowledge of that vernacular and to a comprehensive study of its literature and history.

How much such an acquaintance with the language of the people helps in facilitating the duties of administration and in enabling the civil officer to get into touch with the people of his district, it does not require a large amount of imagination to appreciate.

Reference was made in the viceroy's memorandum, all the chief points of which have already been published in this paper, to the difficulty of the administration of such a province as Bengal. It is a matter for congratulation, therefore, that to this difficulty will not be added the additional one of the endeavor to acquire a working knowledge of a number of different vernaculars.

EACH DOMINION AS SEPARATE UNIT IS IDEAL OF DEFENSE

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—At the recent meeting of the Imperial Mission, held at Caxton hall, Frank Fox pointed out that the ultimate ideal of imperial defense was that each nation of the empire should be an independently safe unit. That, however, was impossible at the present moment, and the home country must have some European friends. It was important, therefore, that the dominions should be freely consulted, so that there should be no embarrassment of our diplomacy from them.

P. J. Hannon, secretary of the Navy League, who spoke subsequently, said that before there could be a proper coordinated scheme of imperial defense an imperial council, on which the dominions were represented, would have to be established.

FRENCH AERO CLUB GIVES MEDALS

(Special to the Monitor.)
PARIS, France—The French Aero Club has awarded commemorative medals to several aviators, including Beaumont, Gobe, and Raymond. Mme. Hervey also was awarded a silver medal for her performances in the Femina cup competition.

PROFIT-SHARING CALLED SUCCESS

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—Speaking at the annual profit-sharing distribution of his firm, on which occasion he handed out a sum of £2849 to his workpeople, Sir W. P. Hartley said that although the system of profit-sharing was not a cure for every variety of labor trouble, still the spirit of it was an absolute cure. He added that he had always looked upon the interests of his workpeople as being identical with his own.

LORD NELSON PORTRAIT HUNG

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—The portrait of Lord Nelson, a replica of Hopper's fine picture, which has, with the permission of the lord commissioner of the admiralty, been executed by Miss Bell Cornelius for the National Maritime Club, has been placed upon the walls of their building at 110 Fenchurch street.

FIREPLACE WAS COUNSELOR

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—Over the huge old fireplace of the Mansion house kitchen, which is to be renovated, there is an inscription: "Spare not, lie not, neither repeat old grievances."

ENTHUSIASM MARKS MALTA'S RECEPTION TO KING AND QUEEN

(Special to the Monitor.)
MALTA—The visit of their majesties to Malta was characterized by the brilliance associated with the various ceremonies in which they took part in India, and formed a red letter day in the history of the island.

Malta had made elaborate preparations for the reception of the royal visitors, and the route along which their majesties were to pass had been profusely decorated, while crowds of people had poured into Valetta from all parts of the island, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

About 10 in the morning the Medina, with their majesties on board and escorted by her attendant cruisers, steamed into the harbor past the vessels of the French squadron which had come to Malta in honor of the royal visit, and came to her anchorage amid the ringing of bells, the playing of bands and the crash of salutes both from the warships in the harbor and from the batteries on shore.

The Governor, Sir Leslie Rundle, went to meet their majesties, accompanied by Admiral Sir Edmund Pos, who presented Admiral Boue de Lapeyriere, Admiral Moreau and other French officers.

The royal party, which had landed, then drove in motor cars along the streets, which were lined with soldiers and packed with enthusiastic crowds, passing along the famous Strada Reale to the palace, where they were received by the Governor and many of the leading people of the island.

Their majesties then proceeded to a special dais, whence they witnessed a march past of sailors and troops, a detachment of French sailors leading the way and receiving a most hearty reception.

After lunch at the palace their majesties returned to the Medina and in the course of the afternoon visited the French battleship Danton. In the evening, after dinner at Admiralty house, they attended a gala performance at the Royal opera. The fleet was illuminated at night, presenting a beautiful spectacle which attracted enormous crowds.

The next day the Queen went over the historic cathedral of St. John, afterwards joining the King in a visit to the King Edward VII. Merchant Sailors Rest, which was opened recently by the Governor.

Their majesties then proceeded to a gymkhana at the Marsa, which had been gotten up by the officers of the Mediterranean fleet and the Malta garrison. In the evening they dined with the Governor and afterwards held a reception at the palace.

R. LLOYD-GEORGE IN NEW POSITION

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—Richard Lloyd-George, son of the chancellor of the exchequer, has just terminated his engagement as a civil engineer with the firm of Weetman Pearson & Son of Dover and has come to London to serve in a similar capacity with the port of London authority. Unlike his father he is understood to take no interest in politics.

CARMARTHEN SEAT KEPT BY LIBERALS WITH FEWER VOTES

(Special to the Monitor.)
CARMARTHEN—The Liberal member has been returned for Carmarthen, but it cannot be pretended that the poll indicates an improvement in the Liberal position in the country.

Carmarthen is a safe Liberal seat, so safe that at the last general election it was one of the comparatively few uncontested seats. As the old member asked for reelection, after receiving an appointment under the crown, Mr. Williams was in a strong position, and with an increased electorate it might have been imagined that his majority would have been larger than that of the last contested election, which took place in January, 1910.

As a matter of fact, though the increase in the total poll was 378 votes, the decrease in the Liberal majority was 951. Nor can this decrease be put down to abstentions, for the Unionist vote increased by 590, while the Liberal vote decreased by 361.

It is never much use laying particular stress on by-elections, but when by-elections show a distinct tendency to follow a regular course against the government it is justifiable to conclude that the government is not improving its position in the country. It would certainly seem as if the government was at present failing to hold its own. The actual figures were: W. L. Williams (L.), 3826; H. C. Bond (U.), 2555; F. G. Vivian (Ind. Lab.), 149; Liberal majority over Unionist, 1291.

ARMORED MAIL LINERS SOUTH AFRICAN PLAN

Sir David Graaf Silent on Proposal but Australian Minister Says Project Is Not New to Commonwealth

DOMINIONS MAY ACT

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—Some interesting light has been thrown upon the report which was current recently in London to the effect that the South African government, in default of arranging matters suitably with the steamship lines calling at the cape, was considering the advisability of establishing a line of state-owned armored cruisers to carry on the mail service with England.

No information on the subject can be obtained from Sir David Graaf, the minister responsible for carrying out the provisions of the new postal act which prohibits the mail contract from being given to any shipping company which is a member of a combine or which grants rebates. The Australian minister for defense, however, is reported to have made a statement to representatives of the press who approached him with regard to the rumors of a projected fast steamship service between England and Australia, traveling by way of the cape.

Proposal Outlined

"I had a long talk with Sir David Graaf," the minister is reported to have said, "on the proposal as stated in the cable message at the time he was in

London, as a delegate from South Africa to the imperial conference.

"Sir David told me that it was anticipated in South Africa that there would be trouble with the steamship companies, and his proposition then was for a fleet of government-owned steamers to come via South Africa to Australia. Sir David intimated that fast steamers of special build to carry guns, something after the type of armed merchantmen and properly armored on their weak parts, would be secured at a reasonable figure.

"He told me also that the South African government would probably ask the commonwealth government's cooperation in the scheme. Sir David proposed while in England to obtain quotations as to the cost of the construction of these vessels and also to consult the admiralty on the subject. It is likely that more will be heard shortly on the matter."

Australia Favorable

The prime minister of the commonwealth, Mr. Fisher, is also stated to have declared that he would be ready to consider favorably the proposal for cooperation with the South African government in financing a fast steamship service from England to Australia and the cape.

The present contract with the Union Castle line has still eight months to run, and it is understood that the matter of arranging for a mail service will be held over until the amalgamation of the Union Castle line with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company is complete. Should the new company be unable to satisfy the conditions of the postal act, there is reason to believe that the negotiations between the South African and Australian governments will be continued.

CORRECT SINGING AND SPEAKING OF ENGLISH URGED BY EDUCATORS

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—The conference on voice and speech training was resumed in the Portman rooms, the subject for discussion being "The Relationship of Speech and Song."

Dr. Theo Lierhammer, in a speech dealing with diction and elocution, said he remembered that on a society occasion when it was being discussed whether a particular man was all right, a great lady concluded very emphatically: "I am sure he cannot be a gentleman, look how he rolls his 'r.' In song, the English 'r' seemed to be doomed to obliteration. He pleaded for it in singing. Personally he had an immense respect for 'r.' It had plenty of character and dramatic power. Why should it be pronounced as something between 'w' and nothing?"

Dr. W. Atkin, who contributed a paper on the subject, said that reference had been made to the naturalness of the voice. Who could say, he asked, that speech was entirely natural? It had to be learned. Let no one go away with the idea that the pronunciation of words could be left to nature. Still the language they spoke growing up was the language they spoke most naturally, and the English language was the language English people should and must develop, not only for national purposes, but for the purposes of song. They never heard the English language sung as it should be to any extent in England.

M. MILLERAND FAVORS AVIATION

(Special to the Monitor.)
PARIS, France—M. Millerand, the new war minister, evidently fully appreciates the importance of developing the aviation department of the French army, and he has declared recently that he is determined to keep France in the first rank as regards military aviation. In this he is likely to be seconded by Parliament, which shows every willingness to vote the necessary credits.

LABOR WINS TRANSVAAL SEAT

(Special to the Monitor.)
GEORGETOWN, Transvaal—The retirement from politics of Sir George Farrar, who is now in England, has been followed by the loss of his seat to the party to which he belonged, a labor candidate, Mr. Andrews, having been returned with 1046 votes. Mr. Allan, the Unionist, obtained 728 votes, and Mr. Goldman, the Nationalist, 227 votes.

OLD FARM HAS HISTORY

(Special to the Monitor.)
EALING, London—Pittshanger farm, Ealing, which is being pulled down, was owned in the early part of the seventeenth century by Thomas Edwards, author of the "Canons of Criticism." Edward Bulwer Lytton, while at school at Ealing spent a good deal of time there, afterward referring to the place in one of his novels.

RUSSIA MAY TAX STAGE AIDS

(Special to the Monitor.)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—It is proposed by the Russian ministry of finance that all articles which were used by foreign theatrical enterprises and troupes, performers, acrobats, etc., in giving performances in Russia shall be subjected to an import duty not repayable on the articles being again taken out of Russia.

DETAILS PUBLIC IN PLAN FOR TRAFFIC COMBINE IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—The details for the scheme whereby the Underground Railways Companies of London propose to obtain control of the London General Omnibus Company show that the Underground company owns a total capital of £12,000,000, while the capital of the many companies which it already controls comes to upward of £23,000,000. The Metropolitan District railway, the London United Tramways Company and the London Electric Railway Company are those thus controlled.

The London General Omnibus Company, which is, according to the scheme, soon to be added to the list, carries according to the latest official statement something like 300,000,000 passengers in a year. This number represents the combined services of the Road Car and Vanguard Omnibus companies, with which the London General is combined. The Underground company are offering the stockholders £105 of Underground 6 per cent debentures for each existing £100 of stock, £105 of per cent income bonds, shares representing one third of the surplus profits and the combined undertakings, and a bonus of £8 in cash for profits accumulated before the end of last year.

A circular has been issued by J. Howard, one of the Omnibus directors, which strenuously opposes the proposed scheme. He contends that the arrangement is unfair to the Omnibus company and tends to put no stop to competition from outside, in fact, there are rumors of two competing companies coming on the roads.

EMPEROR OPENS EXHIBITION

(Special to the Monitor.)
BERLIN—The ceremonies in connection with the celebration of the bicentenary of Frederick the Great began with the opening by Emperor William of the exhibition of relics, portraits, etc., illustrating the life and times of the King. His majesty also attended the dress rehearsal of a spectacle entitled "Der Grosse Koenig," consisting of three episodes from the life of the King, the incidental music having been composed by Frederick the Great himself.

STALLS PAY RENTAL

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—The owners of a private street, at Tottenham, which is 40 yards long, it was stated in the course of a case, derived a revenue of £150 a year from the letting of pitches for stalls.

AHMED RIZA BEY NOMINATED

(Special to the Monitor.)
CONSTANTINOPLE—Ahmed Riza Bey, the speaker of the Turkish Chamber, to which position he was called by the committee of union and progress, has been nominated as a senator.

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THE HOME FORUM

ROTHENBURG A TYPICAL MEDIEVAL GERMAN TOWN

ALL lovers of the survivals of medieval Europe have heard of Nuremberg. In most minds the very name has a glamour of romance around it, and it is the first point towards which many seekers of the picturesque eagerly direct their steps. Some of these perhaps have experienced a slight feeling of disappointment on finding that Nuremberg, in spite of its well preserved town walls, its fine churches and its memoirs of Albert Duerer is far from being the quaint old town we see on the stage in the "Meistersinger," but is in fact a large, bustling, thriving manufacturing city. Those who, while appreciating the busy life and prosperity of modern Nuremberg still long to find the medieval city of their dreams, will do well to make the short journey to Rothenburg. No modern bustle or hurry has as yet penetrated to that little fourteenth century town. The citizens, whose modern dress looks quite incongruous in those streets move with an air of dignified leisure as if unaware that trains, motors, the telegraph or any invention of modern life which makes for speed had as yet been invented; and indeed in Rothenburg these signs of a new order of things keep out of sight and so help to perpetuate the illusion. The railway station stands at a discreet distance outside the walls, and when one drives through the towered gateway and down the gabled street it is hard to believe that one has only just stepped out of a train. Rothenburg possesses not one complete ring of town



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
PEAKED ROOFS AND GABLES SEEN IN ROTHENBURG

walls, but two, the inner one, which small a space for the growing needs of the inhabitants, being as perfect as the

outer one. All round the inside of the outer walls goes the ancient gallery by which the complete circuit of the town may be made on foot, and which affords delightful views on both sides, on the inside of the peaked red roofs and gables of the houses, with here and there a vista of a winding cobbled street, and on the outside of the pleasant garden-clad slopes which encircle the little town.

One of the most charming sights of Rothenburg, however, is that of the town itself, viewed from a short distance away. It crowns a low hill, and the irregular line of high pitched roofs with their girdle of walls and towers seems the precise, original of the background of many an old German woodcut. Inside the walls the streets provide an endless variety of thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth century architecture, besides fine specimens of German iron and stone work in the form of door knockers, lamps and fountains. The town hall, a stately building, is for Rothenburg very modern, dating as it does from the late renaissance, 1578. The charming old "Inn of the Iron Hat," so named, no doubt, when it was not unusual to wear a hat made of that metal, provides most comfortable entertainment for the traveler. If his visit is made in summer he may find the hall decked with freshly cut young pine trees, affording both pleasant sight and smell, and the smiling Bavarian landlord is a worthy representative of that kindly race, who in every way seem to do their utmost that the stranger within their gates shall carry away nothing but happy memories of his stay among them.

APPRECIATION OF A FAMOUS PICTURE

THE appreciation in value of famous pictures is a familiar enough phenomenon in the modern world, but usually it is some work of a master of a far off day that advances many hundred per cent in value over what the artist himself received for it. The New York Sun tells a story that is encouraging to Americans, for a painting by an American is here the topic of a story of such art "appreciation," in a double sense of the word.

George Inness was in his studio one Sunday, when a friend and early patron made one of his frequent calls. "What's this piece of wetness?" said his caller, or words to that effect. "Oh, that's a sketch I made the other

day," Inness replied. "I'm going to paint a big picture from it some day. I did it in one go as far as the rain would let me—worked between showers, dodging into a barn when the rain came down and then out again to work. Didn't have more than eight hours altogether."

"Do you want to sell it?"

"Oh, I'd have to charge too much for that, for it will be worth something to me to paint a picture from."

"What would you take for it?"

"Well, \$200."

And that is the price for which the "Gray, Lowery Day" was bought, to sell 20 years later for \$10,150.

The buyer walked out of the studio with that painting under his arm,

wrapped in a newspaper. He was taking no chances on Inness' well known habit of painting entirely new pictures on his canvas, a habit which led him to borrow a spring landscape from its purchaser once on a pretext of correcting some detail and returning it converted to a winter scene. The owner had loved that spring and always detested the cold transformation.

And it is known that under one of Inness' great pictures now housed in a museum there is a picture wholly different.

So the buyer of the "Gray, Lowery Day" did not even wait to let Inness sign his sketch. He took further precautions, also. When he got to his home, where the painting was to hang for two decades, he put the canvas under glass, for Inness with charming frankness was just as likely to fix up a painting as not right on a man's walls—even a painting by another artist if he thought it necessary, it is said. And the glass only came off of that canvas once to let Inness put his signature to the painting while the owner watched him closely.

When the picture first reached the new owner's home and its extravagant price was made known, a relative felt himself called upon to caution the purchaser against being so reckless with his income. Two hundred dollars for a green dabb looked rather dangerous. The same critic was in Chickering hall on the night the beautiful creation of a wet, wet day was sold for \$10,150, to the applause of a crowded house.

AGAIN THE VANISHING LADY

NOT long ago a writer in the Atlantic Monthly lamented the passing of the Victorian Lady, the true gentlewoman, for whom not only "noblesse" but womanhood "oblige"—requiring one to be all that is right and pure and good. That lady is gone and that a selfish and loud unwomanliness has taken her place seemed to be the writer's contention, herself a woman, from whose pen the criticism came with better grace than from a man's. Now, however, another lady writes in reply, with such a hopeful outlook and so serene an assurance that any one reading takes heart of courage, and especially if the reader is a woman looks to her own private ideals again with renewed endeavor to realize them.

The first writer found that all the world, including the women, reads the current best sellers where once they read the dignified and discerning Howells, but the lady who answers her says that the people who read the light novel of the hour in such numbers are the people who in the time of the Victorian Lady did not read at all. She thinks that Mr. Howells is still read by the

same kind of people who read him at first, and that there are a very great many of that kind of people still in America and England, even if the other type of woman is now more in evidence. The Lady would naturally not be so conspicuous as the less refined sister.

But this lady's summary is especially to the point. She says that the Lady still exists, that it is quite impossible for her to vanish because she is an idea of God's. She is necessary to the safe conduct of things. "Many are the outward forms of the Lady, but she has always one trait by which you may know her—a serene and invincible courage."

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DIGNITIES OF THE BAGPIPE

WHEN the drone of a bagpipe is heard on an American street most people have an impulse of interested attention, even if the rude handling of the thing presently brings annoyance. But reading a book on this historic instrument by William H. Grattan one understands one's instinctive response to the strange whining tone, for it is the aboriginal piping, or nearly that, which preceded the organ and which stood for music through the centuries before the organ and clavier were within the reach of many.

Bagpipes were found in a certain form in antiquities unearthed by Egyptian researchers, and the "musette" which one constantly meets in the old French folk songs, too, is a small bagpipe. It is said that the ladies of the court of Louis XIV. used to carry their musette or pipes about in a white silk bag decorated with ribbons; and they prided themselves on their skill in playing them.

Perhaps in far off days the noisy, stringy, metallic sound of our best pianofortes may seem as archaic to ears attuned to more delicate instruments as the bagpipe sounds to us. Certainly even the violin, king of instruments, has a twang and a screech, almost a scrape, when one is near it, even when handled by great artists, if one listening confines attention to the noise which the horsehair an catgut make, rather than to the musical pattern.

Mr. Grattan reports that there are said to be Chaldean sculptures of 4000 B. C. that have a representation of the

pipes. Students usually say that the drum was the earliest musical instrument, but it is probable that people began to blow on reeds or whistles very early indeed, and perhaps used this ready-made instrument quite as soon as the drum, which had to be constructed with more art before it could give forth a really vibrant, that is musical, sound. The story of the Highland pipes in history is more or less familiar to every one, with the "Dinna ye hear it" at Lucknow and the Irish pipes at Fountenoy.

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Phenomenon Explained

IN the year 1900 Parisians who were favorably situated saw a second Eiffel tower standing upside down on top of the real tower with which they were familiar. The phenomenon was casually mentioned in the papers as an interesting mirage, but although some notes of it were jotted down, no attempt to explain it seems to have been made until recently. In an article contributed to the Revue Scientifique at Paris A. Chauveau of the Institute of France denies that the sight was a true mirage—which is a reflected image—and asserts that it was a shadow on a layer of mist, akin to the phenomenon known as the "Specter of the Broken." In the latter, however, the observer stands within his own shadow, which he sees projected on a cloud below him, while in Paris the shadow was that of another object and the observer stood well outside of it. M. Chauveau reports that the shadow appeared to move as the spectator moved, seeming at one time to stand upright and inverted, as described above, and again horizontal, with its top still touching that of the tower. He regards the latter position, however, as the actual one and the vertical position as the result of perspective, as the observer stood directly under it. To cast such a shadow the light must evidently come from below, and this is hard to explain. There was no neighboring sheet of water to act as a reflector, but Mr. Chauveau thinks that the reflection may have taken place from the inner surfaces of fog-globules.

New German Governor—So much for that great genius. And what is the name of the other great genius, always coupled with Schiller? Reginald—Charybdis.—Punch.

Real Leadership Wanted

When a student puts his profession before that of responsible leadership in social, political, moral, and industrial life, he ceases to be a real factor in the modern world, says a writer in the Century. We already have a thousand men who can make money to one man who can think and make other men think. We have a thousand followers to one genuine leader who incorporates in his own mind and heart a high point of view and the ability to present it in an attractive way.

—Donn Byrne in Harpers.

Royal Toy of Long Ago

No long ago in New York there were offered for sale a collection of interesting things, which a lady had gathered during her travels all over the world. Among these was a music box which is said to have belonged to little princesses and princesses of long ago. It is a golden box with a tiny feathered bird sitting on it, and when the box is wound up the bird seems to be singing. The gentleman who bought this plaything paid \$400 for it. Perhaps if we could trace its full history we should learn very interesting things about how children of long ago used to amuse themselves, and very likely we should find that they had no more fun than children of today, even if some had toys made of gold.

A cheap olive branch is better than dear bays.—Thomas Fuller.

Speed of the Telephone

THE manager of a large manufacturing plant in Paterson, N. J., recently had a novel experience which impressed him as a striking illustration of the speed with which sound travels over a telephone wire as compared with the speed with which it travels through the atmosphere. He was standing at the telephone in his residence, which is about two miles from his factory, speaking with the superintendent of the works, when the whistle of the factory blew for 1 o'clock. The sound came to him very distinctly over the wire, lasting about five seconds, then ceased, and a few seconds later the same sound of the whistle blowing came to him through an open window near which he was standing, this time coming via the slower route, the sound waves of the atmosphere. He thus actually heard the same sound twice, and has not yet recovered from the novelty of the experience.—Telephone Review.

Natural Singing

She sang with great taste and feeling, and with a respect to the sense of what she uttered, that might be proposed, in example, to ladies of much superior musical talent. Her natural good sense taught her that if, as we are assured, "music must be married to immortal verse," they are often divorced by the performer in a most shameful manner. It was perhaps owing to this sensibility to poetry, and combining its expression with those of the musical notes, that her singing gave more pleasure to all the unlearned in music, and even to many of the learned, than could have been communicated by a much finer voice and more brilliant execution, unguided by the same delicacy of feeling.—Waverly.

Purity

Keep pure thy soul! Then shalt thou take the whole Of delight; Then, without a pang, Thine shall be all of beauty whereof the poet sang— The perfume and the pageant, the melody, the mirth Of the golden day and the starry night; Of heaven and of earth. Oh, keep pure thy soul.

—Richard Watson Gilder.

Knowledge of Cooking

A woman's question—"What does cooking mean?" It means the knowledge of all herbs, and fruits, and balsms, and spices; and of all that is sweet in fields and groves and savory in meats; it means carefulness, and inventiveness, and watchfulness, and willingness, and readiness of appliance; it means the economy of your great grandmothers, and the knowledge of modern chemists; it means much testing and no wasting, it means English thoroughness, and French art, and Arabian hospitality, and it means, in fine, that you are to be perfectly and always "ladies"—"loaf-givers"—Ruskin.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Disobedient Canary

There was an amusing story in some of the New York papers not long ago about a canary who broke up a rehearsal of one of the new operas. It seems that in one of the scenes a bird cage was to be hung and in it had been put a gay little canary whose vocal powers were well known, but who had not been engaged as a prima donna and was supposed to remain decorously silent like the rest of the bystanders except perhaps when they all joined in a chorus, at the command of the man who led the orchestra.

But while the last rehearsal was going on the canary, who had been quiet till then, suddenly burst into song, just as the chief lady of the opera company was singing her most interesting music. The bird trilled and shrilled, seeming to wish to outdo her, and really outdoing her in the attention he attracted.

So then and there that member of the opera company lost his position. The canary was carried ignominiously off the stage, and when the performance came an empty cage was there as a warning to the refusal to obey the stick of the man who leads the orchestra.

Today's Puzzle

HIDDEN FISH

Louis had a Red Riding Hood on. My boys' names are Philip, Ike and Tom. Gladys, hark, do you hear the night-ingle? She gave her chain and her ring to her friend.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Wax.

DEMONSTRATION

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALTHOUGH the word demonstration is so often used it is nevertheless a term that is quite frequently misunderstood in its relation to spiritual things. The origin of the word is from the Latin *de*, fully, and *monstro*, to show, to indicate or to point out by signs. A demonstration of spiritual fact, therefore, is a showing forth of the truth concerning man and the universe in contradistinction to the prevailing false beliefs about them. It is evident, therefore, that truth cannot be used to make

material demonstrations to suit the demands of the human will any more than one can legitimately employ mathematics to prove a wrong answer to a given sum.

What is meant by demonstrating over evil is really the act of realizing its unreality. This is done on the ground that harmony is the law of God and therefore discord in any form is illegitimate. In the light of these facts, it is clear that the real purpose of Christian Science is to show forth the truth of God so clearly that the belief in sin and sickness will no longer prevail. This is evidently what the prophet had in mind when he declared that the day shall come when no man will teach his neighbor "for they shall all know me (God) from the least of them unto the greatest" and "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

The tremendous strides in mental activity that have been taken since the beginning of the past century indicate a powerful reaction against the ignorance of the dark ages. The intellectual, commercial and religious activity which now prevails points to a deep underlying desire to break the bonds of human limitation and to demonstrate the glorious heritage of the sons of God. The conflict between theory and practice which at one time led to constant dispute between thinkers and workers has now resolved itself into an inseparable alliance between the one and the other. In order to show forth an abstract idea, these two elements must naturally conjoin, for one must first see the idea in thought and then prove it to others by means of demonstration. Today the prerequisite for more spiritual understanding is the practical use of what we already have; thus the letter and Spirit go hand in hand and are scientifically wedded in an indissoluble union. Speaking on this subject Mrs. Eddy says that "The question, What is Truth, is answered by demonstration" (Science and Health, Pref. viii.) and Jesus declared "These signs shall follow them that believe."

In proportion as one loses the sense of personal anxiety by placing full reliance upon the power of God, demonstrations of divine Love must inevitably follow. It is a mistake to believe, however, that physical cures are infallible proofs of spiritual power. Inasmuch as false beliefs are responsible for all form of sickness and sin, a changed belief may produce an apparent cure. While such methods may seem temporarily to remove the appearance of sickness they do not permanently meet the demands in any case. Jesus undertook to show by the parable of the house built upon the sand that one must build his mental house upon the rock, Truth, if it is to be permanently endure.

The act of showing forth the immortal truths of man's relationship to God in a manner adapted to the present needs of human consciousness is a work requiring great love for God and man. Jesus as the great exemplar of perfect humanhood interpreted the divine idea to human understanding. He knew full well that the appeal must be made to the general consciousness through demonstrations of divine healing power and that the impression thus made would serve to fix attention upon the Principle employed. So it is in Christian Science; the practice of healing the sick first awakens an interest in the physical results and finally it answers the all-important question, "What is Truth?" The best demonstrator of Christian Science is naturally the most consistent

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, February 9, 1912

Probe for the "Money Trust"

THE outcome of the conflict in the Democratic caucus between United States congressional factions led by Messrs. Underwood and Henry has its partizan and its national aspects, both of them dramatic and significant. As Mr. Bryan again suffered a reverse at the hands of the leader of the party in the House, Mr. Underwood, and as the Nebraskan argues that reference to regular committees of the House of the task of probing the "money trust" will be interpreted by the country as triumph of "Wall street," it remains to be seen how far the caucus vote against reference to a special committee will conduce to party harmony or its opposite. Although up to date the party has shown a unity of purpose and vigor in massed tactics that have surprised and disconcerted its opponents in Congress, it is known to observers behind the scenes that a division exists quite as fundamental as that in the Republican ranks; and Mr. Bryan is a personal factor in the situation whose policy is far less subtle and esoteric than Mr. Roosevelt's.

The resolution passed by the caucus leaves no discretion to the joint committee of investigation as to whether it shall proceed. In terms it is mandatory. Consequently, that there will be some investigation of the concentration of power over credit and use of capital said to be massed in a few men with headquarters in New York is beyond question. The important details now are, Who will produce evidence? How far will the probe be allowed to go? Who will serve as counsel for the investigators? Will the affair be dealt with as a device for making "political" capital or as a search for the truth? Unquestionably there is widespread popular desire to get at the facts. The really conservative policy with respect to the matter now is one of fullest light. Partial disclosures, evident effort to conceal and refusal to furnish testimony can only aggravate the situation.

ON ASSUMING the reins of government in Mexico President Madero lost no time in tackling a problem which, while not the most serious, perhaps, with which the nation was confronted, needed careful handling for its ultimate solution. Education in most Latin-American countries—and Mexico is no exception to the rule—does not progress along lines customarily employed either in Europe or the United States. Tradition has had much to do with stamping school knowledge as something to be acquired at will in the more southern countries of the western world. It is true, however, that there have been splendid efforts to make both teaching and learning more attractive in Mexico, and when President Madero recently inaugurated a series of semi-popular lectures in the National University of Mexico this step was but an earnest of the fact that the time was ripe for such an educational development.

It was due to the Universal Alliance, of which the Mexican University societies are members, that this innovation came about and the attendance and interest displayed by the gathering which listened to Dr. Krumm Heller on the opening day gave evidence that the success of these free lectures was assured at the start. That the lecturer treated of immigration and the agrarian situation did not prove a disappointment, for today no other matter is of more moment to Mexico than soil cultivation and willing hands to do the work.

It would seem as if President Madero had done the proper thing at the proper moment in devoting himself zealously to the education of the people, and while the political situation still calls for exceptional vigilance, while the new regime is as yet in its swaddling clothes, a persistent effort to raise the educational standard is most praiseworthy. It is undoubtedly true, especially in many parts of Latin-America, that unrest often has its origin in ignorance of actual conditions. Revolutions may be the result of knowledge battling against ignorance and those responsible for this ignorance; revolt against established government may be due to misconceptions. But the school and the voting booth are only a step apart. And Mexico appears to be working consistently toward such a knowledge of her own problems and conditions as will lead in time to sweeping improvements.

Touching the Ideal in House Warming

EVANSVILLE, IND., is working toward the perfection of a system of communal house-heating that practically every city, town and neighborhood in the country is dreaming of. The distribution of gas, of water and of electricity is a fact and reference to it is almost commonplace. Latterly the distribution of power, in a broad measure, has also become a fact. Some western American cities as well as some in the American East have experimented with various heating systems. The distribution of hot water within a limited area has been successful in one or two of the suburbs of Chicago. Advantage of these methods, however, cannot be taken by the average householder. Owing to the leakage of heat in circulating the hot water or steam through underground pipes the cost of production increases the cost of service to the point where enjoyment of it is confined to people of exceptional means.

In Evansville the steam created in a central plant is used primarily for the propulsion of turbines that generate the electric current. Instead of going through atmospheric exhaust pipes, the exhaust steam is sent through a system of heating mains and supplied to consumers either at flat rates or through meters. Like other parts of the country, Evansville has passed through a period of intensely cold weather in the present winter. It is claimed for the heating system that even with the thermometer down to 8 degrees below zero it has provided its subscribers with an entirely satisfactory service.

Steam can be served to a distance of a mile from the power-house. It is supplied principally to the business district of the town; hot water is supplied to the mains running into the residence districts. The loss of heat in transmission is said to be very small, thanks to an almost perfect method of insulation. The heat is furnished at a price that makes its general use possible, so far as it may be sup-

plied. It will be seen that it cannot be supplied economically beyond the point where it ceases to be a by-product of the power-house.

Of course, those who are supplied with heat from this plant are relieved of all the charges attendant on the use of coal, as well as the cost of the fuel itself, so that they can afford to pay fully as much for steam or hot water as they formerly paid for coal. However, this only borders upon the ideal in municipal heating; it does not quite reach the ideal. The time must come when, through the burning of all the refuse of a community, through the consumption of coal in a central plant in which something like complete combustion shall be realized, and through the practise of economies that are little understood yet, the entire community will be supplied with heat under a general taxing system, as it is now supplied with water. This will mean cleanliness and comfort for the housekeeper and the city dweller in a measure that is at present unattainable.

THOSE who believe that the sphere of influence of the United States might easily be enlarged by doing a good turn whenever possible for its neighbors will regret that the Honduran fiscal proposition has fallen through. There is encouragement, however, in the knowledge that a matter of this kind is bound to come up sooner or later for reconsideration.

PERSONS old enough to make the comparison do not hesitate to say that one of the marked changes in American social habits within a generation is the resort to public dining halls by all sorts of organizations for purposes of mingled nutrition, attrition and inspiration. Fact and fiction, domestic economy and literary art long ago made traditional the assembling of friends and acquaintances around the family board whenever exigencies made necessary the taking of counsel or hinted at a flow of wit. Elaborate dinners of state for high officials and diplomats and for peripatetic authors straying about America in search of "copy" and lecture fees early became features of American hospitality and continue to this day. But it is only comparatively recently that it became quite impossible to launch any new ecclesiastical, philanthropic or educational enterprise without providing that those to be interested should have food set before them. Nor does the change affect only such gatherings as are called to initiate new ventures. It now is a settled method of inducing men to consort together and of leading women to mutual consideration of aspects of living that can only be altered by collective action.

Multiplication of organizations that have this dining-together habit as part of their ordinary mode of operation has had the effect of democratizing and socializing a part of daily experience that formerly, with many men and women, was apt to be exclusive and constrained. Very much of the best thought of the country's leaders in shaping opinion now finds first expression at dinners where a variety of motives bring hearers together. Sometimes it is loyalty to alma mater, sometimes common birth in a distant land or in a remote commonwealth of the Union, sometimes it is devotion to a like profession or religious faith or joint allegiance to a political leader or a political party. But whatever the tie that for the occasion brings men or women together, it is inevitable that ere the speeches have ceased hearers shall have had their viewpoints changed. New outlooks follow these post-prandial preachments just as in earlier days such new views were the fruit of the lyceum habit. Nor is the influence confined to auditors. American ideals of eloquence are being modified by the present trend. Contemporary standards are much more colloquial, conversational and intimate than they used to be. The ornate, orotund, rhetorical poseur is passing.

REPORTS say that the finding of particles of gold in the craws of chickens in Manitoba led to the discovery of a placer mine. We seem to be working toward the point where nuggets in eggs will be no more uncommon than pearls in oysters.

Rising Doubts as to Potatoes Gratis

NOT all of the restaurants have come to it yet, but it is asserted that it will soon be customary for public eating-houses everywhere to make an extra charge for potatoes served on the side. As far back as anybody can remember the side dish of potatoes, boiled, fried, creamed or mashed, has been included with the meat order, just as crackers with soup or butter with bread. No restaurateur up to this time had ever thought of adding five cents for "a side" of potatoes, and certainly no restaurant patron had thought of offering to pay for it. But we are living in a period of transition. Because we were served yesterday with potatoes on the side "free, gratis, for nothing," as Artemus Ward would say, that is no guarantee that we shall be served with them without money and without price today. Potatoes, like everything else, had to go backward or come forward; they could not, in the nature of things, stand still; so at a single bound, as it were, they have leaped out of servile attendance upon the roast, steak or chop order into a position of independent dignity on the table.

Of course, the extra charge for potatoes will compel most of us to economize in some other particular. We must dispense with some little luxury in order that we shall be able to provide ourselves with what we have come to regard as a necessary. For the first time, perhaps, we may be impressed as we should be by the value of one of the most unassuming and unobtrusive, but most delicious, of vegetables. It is quite probable that we shall appreciate its qualities all the more highly for having to pay extra for it. Very likely we may think of it with at least some of the respect we bestow upon asparagus, cauliflower and boiled onions.

If we do, something of permanent value may be gained, for we may turn to raising potatoes instead of sweet peas and dahlias.

THERE appears to be only one safe way of preventing a too free use of Niagara's water, and that is by preventing its use for private purposes altogether. In reality Niagara is like a trust for the people that should be held sacred.

FORMERLY, people who were searching for something "looked around" them. Then they advanced to the point where they carried on an "inquiry." After that they began to "investigate." Now they are "surveying."

IT LOOKS as if there might be a race for Hudson bay between Manitoba and Ontario. The fact that either should be in a hurry to reach it shows how rapidly Canada is expanding northward.

Dining for Ideal Ends

IN THE New York constitutional convention of 1904, as in the present body revising Ohio's organic law, there was attack upon the jury system. In defending it, the Hon. Elihu Root said: "It mitigates the severe logic of law and makes its administrations tolerable. I believe that it reaches correct results in fact and in reason, though not always by logic; and I believe, sir, that the very essential feature of this system is the requirement of unanimity."

To permit less than the entire body of a jury to render a verdict would, he said, be "nothing short of a revolution." These words contributed to the defeat in New York of a proposition similar to that which has come before the Ohio constitutional convention and been accepted, to the extent of permitting a majority of members of a civil case jury to determine the issue. It was not for lack of adverse argument by eminent lawyers in the convention that the "revolutionary" action was taken at Columbus. But criticism of the American judicial system has gone a long way since 1904, and in reports of bar associations and in speeches of jurists there have been so many admissions respecting the jury system and its imperfections that they have gone far toward creating the new attitude of the laity reflected in the Ohio action. As a matter of fact, litigants of late, in order to escape the delays and perversions of justice caused by the demand of unanimity in verdicts of civil juries, by preference have been entrusting their causes to judges or to masters. "The plain, practical common sense of the Anglo-Saxon race" that Mr. Root contended would always insist on unanimity of verdict, whatever "theorists" might plausibly say against it, is not proving to be as tenacious as he thought it would always remain. One reason for the change, no doubt, is the increasing light shed on happenings in the jury room and the methods by which "unanimous" verdicts are brought to pass or blocked. The cold light of journalistic realism shed on what used to be a romantic ideal of justice has tended to shatter illusions and make the layman more willing to accept a majority opinion as satisfactory.

THE state of Pennsylvania is entirely free of all interest-bearing debt. It has to look out only for its current expenses. This being the case, there is not another state in the Union in better shape than Pennsylvania to contract an obligation.

Profaning the Historic Common

A PUBLIC official with a real regard for Boston and knowledge of local sentiment would hardly have ventured the proposition that part of the historic common be set aside for a pumping station. Even if non-sensitive personally to the profanation implied, such an official would have known the insuperable sentimental obstacles that would thwart the project as soon as it was given publicity.

Boston, as Emerson said, "is not an accident, not a windmill or a railroad station, or a cross-roads tavern or an army barracks grown up by time and luck to a place of wealth." "Except the city of the seven hills, few compare with the city of the three hills in importance," says James Bryce; and is not the common inseparably associated with the evolution of primitive Tri-mount into the urban capital of today? Repeatedly have individuals and corporations plotted to capture some of its territory for selfish ends. Again and again have local politicians proposed seizure of it for nominal civic betterment. But only in the case of the subway entrances has any concession been made, and then following a referendum. Boston needs ampler provision of water for fighting fire in its wholesale and retail business district, and the wherewithal has been provided by the responsible officials representing taxpayers. But a site for the pumping station can be found that will involve no invasion of a public park, all of which is necessary for recreational uses, and no part of which should be commercialized even for civic ends.

THE endurance of a dollar bill is said by a treasury official to be fourteen months. There was a time when a dollar bill would keep going much longer than that. Some of them can do it even now.

THAT opposition to enforced annexation by Boston of outlying towns and cities should be resolute and aggressive is not surprising. The major political unit of the metropolitan area must carry reform of its activities and its government very much beyond recent gains before towns and cities adjacent to it, with high civic standards, will even think of anything like formal political union, not to mention voting for it. And these communities would expect the Legislature to protect them in such an attitude of aloofness. There also is no special reason for astonishment that, as the scheme for a metropolitan planning commission comes before communities that for generations have been loyal to the ideal of complete home rule, there should be some reluctance to give assent to the plan of cooperation between cities and towns which the commission bill, now before the Legislature, provides. Sudden change of ideals and habits by communities are not natural or desirable. The slow process of evolution is far better. And it is for something of this kind in the direction of civic cooperation between political entities, with many mutual problems best solved by joint action, that the proposed metropolitan planning commission stands. Motives of opposition to this scheme may be high or low, selfish or disinterested, and originate either in cupidity or in honest distrust of a policy of centralization, ultimate, if not immediate. There are some signs just now of a more formidable and better organized opposition than probably had been anticipated to the plan of federated community action. The combination of opponents has this advantage, namely, that it brings out into the open combatants and arguments that can be squarely grappled with. One thing is clear. Educational propaganda must be carried on by advocates of federated action in the complete circle of communities concerned; if that is done, towns that now seem committed by their officials to hostility to the plan may be won over.

In so far as opposition to the planning commission arises from alleged or real defects in the legislative bill, viewed from the standpoint of drafting technique and minor details of administration, of course it can be dissipated readily by conferences between critics and promoters.

GETTING into the list of American immortals is an easy matter compared with staying there.

Majority Verdict for Civil Juries

Coordinating Greater Boston